The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

General Indian War Imminent.

...e Sioux Committing Depredations since Red Cloud's Return.

...mocracy Preparing for the Fall Campaign.

The Latest Laws.

Etc, Etc, Etc.

...cial Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

AN INDIAN WAR.

...ASHINGTON, July 3.—The probability of ...dian war has been very much strength...d by the reception of dispatches from ...eral Sheridan, announcing that consider... bodies of Indians are moving across the ...n Pacific track between Cheyenne and ...tch. Troops are in pursuit of them at ...ins and other points. General Sherman ...es that the line of the road be guarded ...judicious dispositions of infantry, and ...probably reinforce General Augur's com...d with the Fourteenth regiment. The ... in the vicinity of Fort Fetterman have ...mitted depredations since Red Cloud's ...n from Washington. These and other ...s lead the officers of the army to believe ...t a general Indian war is imminent.

THE DEMOCRATS.

...he Democratic Senators and members held ...eeting yesterday, and appointed a com...ee of five to select a resident Democratic ...mittee for the District, to take control, as ...ntral organization, of all matters relating ...he fall campaign, such as the distribution ...documents, etc. Ex-Mayor Berrett, of ...ngton, will doubtless be selected as ...man of the resident committee.

NEW LAWS.

...he following yesterday became laws: An ...to change the times of holding the Circuit ...District Courts of the United States for ...orthern districts of Ohio; an act for the ...rovement of water communication be...en the Mississippi river and Lake Michi... by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers.

[To the Associated Press.]

POSTAL CONVENTION.

...ASHINGTON, June 3.—Negotiations for ...stal convention between the United States ...France were reopened by the French ...ister, under instructions from his ...ernment. Postmaster General Cres... has submitted a modified prop...ion of liberal character, based upon ...provisions of the non-postal convention ...North Germany, which will probably be ...oved by the French Government.

...Secretary of the Treasury directed the ...ant Treasurer at New York to sell a ...ion of gold on each Wednesday of July, ...first and third sales to be on account of ...pecial fund, and the second and fourth ...ccount of the sinking fund. Also to pur... a million of bonds on the first and third ...rsdays on account of the sinking fund, ...two millions on the second and fourth ...rsdays on account of the special fund.

PERSONAL.

...nator Norton, of Minnesota, has been ab... from his seat several weeks on account ...llness.

THE PRESIDENT.

His Reception in Connecticut.

...EW YORK, July 3.—President Grant was ...ived yesterday at Stanford by Governor ...lish and staff and a delegation from the ...islature, and welcomed to Connecticut. ... immense throng gathered about the ...ot, and loud and long cheers greeted Gen. ...nt when he made his appearance. A stand ...been erected near the railroad track, to ...h the President was escorted by Ex-Gov...r Jewell and introduced to Governor ...lish. After shaking hands, Governor En... delivered an address of welcome, in ...h he said: "The citizens of Connecticut ...come you, not only as President of the ..., but recognize in you the Commander... ... who during the dark ... the rebellion, when the clouds of ...s were hanging over this country, ... the day and hour in which it ... be suppressed remained in the future, ... up in our defense; and we felt that with ...t the head of her army, and our citi... sons and brothers with muskets in their ...our constitution would be maintained ... peace and happiness of the country ...ored. To you, as the chief of our ... and President of the Republic, we ... our cordial welcome." [Cheers.]

... President in reply said: "I can only ... can scarcely find words to express my ...ation at your welcome. I thank the ... of the State of Connecticut and the ...ature of the State for the cordial wel... they have given and expressed by you." [...ers.]

...t Bridgeport the President was lustily ...ed, and the party, under escort of the ...or, made a tour of the city.

... New Haven the President visited the ...e House, and was introduced to members ...oth branches of the Legislature, and short ...es of welcome and response were .... The city hall was also visited, and ...ident Grant was presented by the Mayor ... address of welcome to the City Council, ...hich he made a brief reply. A pleasant ...ption was also given at Meridian, where ... made a brief stop. The party arrived ...Hartford about 3 p. m., when they found ...city out to welcome them. Cannon and ...ds of music greeted them till they disem...ed, and the entire city appeared to be en...ng the holiday. There was happily no ...-making, and the President, after bow... to the crowd, was permitted to enter a ...iage with his wife and daughter ... drive to the residence of Ex-...ernor Jewell to dinner. At five o'clock ... President was waited upon by Mayor ...pman, the Reception Committee and ...mbers of the city government at ex-Gov. ...ell's residence. The Mayor briefly wel...ed him to Hartford on the part of the city ...ernment, and General Hawley welcomed ... of the citizens. Accompanied ...niage by the Mayor and General Hwa... President was escorted to the Allyn ...and for an hour had a public recep... ...undreds of persons were presented. ...number were unable to gain access to ...tel parlor.

...e evening an elegant private reception ...iven at the residence of ex-Governor .... Extensive grounds were brilliantly ...inated by calcium lights and lanterns, ...band stationed on the lawn performed ...selection of music. The large man... was thronged throughout the evening. ...y prominent men were present from all ...s of the State. The refreshments served ...ring the evening of the reception were ...bly the most elegant ever given in Hart....

HARTFORD, July 3.—To-day the President ...ended divine service at the Park Congrega...nal Church, by Rev. N. J. Burton. This ...ning, accompanied by Governor Jewell, ... Miss Nellie, the President drove to ...rington, nine miles, where Nellie ... immediately to be placed at ...ool. The President dined quietly ... Gov. Jewell's at 6 o'clock. Mrs. Grant ...ll return to New York at noon with her ... Fred. and Miss Nellie. U. S. Grant, Jr., ... just been admitted to Harvard college. ...ran down Saturday night and returns ...Cambridge to-night. The President alone ...his family, therefore, will be at Woodstock ...morrow. At conclusion exercises Monday ... Woodstock, the President, accompanied ...Senator Buckingham, goes to Norwich to ...end a reception given by the Senator in ... evening. On Tuesday he goes to New ...rk, there to be joined by Mrs. Grant, and ...oceed Tuesday night to Washington.

...own Nearly Destroyed by Fire.

...FRANCISCO, July 3.—The town of Or... ..., Cal., was nearly destroyed by fire to.... The buildings were wooden and burned ...idly. The people nearly all escaped from ... flames. Loss heavy; partial insurance.

Base Ball

...DIANAPOLIS, July 3.—In a game of base ...ed here on Saturday between the In...napolis and Lone Star clubs, the former ...ored 67 to the latter's 1.

History of Camp Knox.

[From the Columbia (Ky.) Spectator.]

...In the spring of 1770 Colonel James Knox ...om whom this place takes its name), to...ether with twenty-one others, set out from ...ir homes on the border of North Carolina, ...rrying their camp equipage on four horses. ...ssing the Cumberland mountains, they ...k a more southerly direction than Boone ... done the previous year. They proceeded ...eir journey westward to the waters of ...at they called Dix river. Two of the ...rty, engaged in skinning a deer, met with ... Indian chief, whom they recognized as "Captain Dix," they having met with him ...efore at the lead mines on the Holstein; the ...ecognition so pleased him as to secure his ...iendship, who, on learning their purpose, ...rected them to proceed over a definite num... ... ridges and streams, until they came to ...a of country covered with a growth of ...ane, where they would find the choicest ...me in great abundance.

Pursuing these directions they were led ...own the south side of Green river into what ... where they arrived in the month of ... and pitched their tent and remained ...ere for more than a year, during which they ...xplored the country, and collected three ...ousand five hundred skins. At the end of ...is period, being alarmed by an invasion of ...dians, they stacked their peltry in a pen and ...overed it with peeled bark, and returned to ...eir homes. On their return their descrip...on of the trip induced the Legislature of ...rginia to grant to officers of Virginia in the ...ench wars these lands south of Green river.

In the year 1775 these "Long Hunters" and ...ainants of lands returned and surveyed the ...untry. Finding their skin house warped ... the sun and the peltry rotten, on a beech ...ear the spot was cut "3,500 skins gone to ...—l and d—nation. R. Scaggs, 1775." It is ...ot known how long they remained on this ...econd trip, but it is known that they ex...lored the country as far south as Bowling ...reen, where the names of thirteen of these ...dividuals were inscribed on a beech.

On their third trip they brought over their ...amilies, the date of which runs from 1778 on. ...stablished a station on Caney Fork, under ...Col. Jesse Grey, which protected the early ...ettlers of this region.

NEW YORK.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3.—Market off fully ⅜c to-day on common stock and ¼c on good, with few buyers and no life in trade. Receipts, 5,860 head. Good Western cattle, averaging 900 lbs, 7c; 1,100 lbs, 7½c; 1,300 lbs, 8c; 1,300 lbs, 8½@9c. Sheep and lambs in light run; only 7,000 received. Sales of 55-pound lambs at 9½c; 75-pound sheep, 8c; 100-pound sheep, 6¼c; 66-pound sheep, 5c; 145-pound Canadas, 7c. Hogs—Nominally 9¼c for 200-pound Illinois. Milch cows active at $50@100; every head taken.

Labor Movements—Turned Up—Fire—Statistical—Immigration, Etc.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Delegates from various Trades' Unions of this city held another anti-Chinese meeting last night and formed a secret organization for political co-operative purposes, called Working Men's Friendly Society.

The labor and capital co-operative colony of Colorado held its first meeting last evening, and began preparations for sending thousands of laborers to Colorado early next month.

Frederick Ettzald, of Union Hill, whose recent mysterious disappearance created such a sensation, returned yesterday from a visit to Chicago. He says he was robbed and drugged at Norwalk.

Phillips & Beisers' dry goods store, 297 Grand street, was damaged to the amount of $30,000 by fire this morning.

The Excise Board, yesterday, elected Jno. H. Williams, President. Licenses granted thus far, 5,757, and receipts $348,362.

Sebastian Bach, agent of the California Immigrant Union, sailed Tuesday for a year's absence in Europe, to encourage immigration to California.

Eight thousand three hundred and thirty-seven vagrants were arrested last week.

HATCH ARRIVED.

Davis Hatch, whose difficulty with President Baez has been before the Senate, arrived to-day in the steamer DeSoto from Havana. He has been detained in St. Thomas since his release in March, endeavoring to effect a settlement of his affairs.

THE EXCISE LAW.

In accordance with instructions of Superintendent Jordan, the police were on the alert to-day to discover violations of the excise law. The result was that but very few liquor stores were open and very few drunken folks were seen.

MURPHY.

The pending nomination of Thos. Murphy for Collector continues to excite interest and activity among the Republican leaders. The Tribune to-morrow indirectly opposes the confirmation, and declares it not likely to strengthen the party. It nevertheless earnestly exhorts Republicans not to fill the air with their contentions when on the eve of an important, doubtful, and decisive struggle.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Political—Unveiling a Soldiers' Monument.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 3.—The Democrats and Reformers, in convention in this city yesterday, nominated a ticket for county offices, with John W. Murphey, a prominent merchant, for State Senator.

The unveiling of the soldiers' monument, erected by the citizens of Putnam county, took place at Greencastle, Indiana, Saturday. The Governor, State officers, and many of the prominent citizens of the State were in attendance.

SOLAR GOSSIP.

What We Know About the Sun.

[From the New York Times.]

The discoveries which have been made during the last few years by astronomers have scarcely ever been exceeded in importance. Men like Father Secchi, Mr. Janssen, Mr. Huggins and Mr. Proctor have not merely supplemented the observations of older astronomers, but have developed a series of new discoveries which either make certain what was heretofore hypothetical, or which reverse the conclusions arrived at by many celebrated physicists. Most of these discoveries are due to the assiduous use of the spectroscope—that wonderful instrument which seems destined to teach us more about the solar system than we have ever before thought it possible for man to know. By its means the presence of elements such as sodium, potassium, and strontium have been discovered in distant planets, and we are compelled to adopt the conclusion that compounds of these metals, in common use on this earth, are also to be found in other worlds. Moreover, it has been distinctly ascertained of what materials the "photosphere," or mass of luminous vapor which surrounds the body of the sun, is composed.

It was by the use of the spectroscope that a phenomenon was observed which startled all astronomers, and cannot be explained upon any other hypothesis than that a star was burnt up. A star in the Northern Crown was seen, in May, 1866, to blaze forth with sudden luster, and subsequently to be plunged in comparative darkness. Mr. Huggins examined the spectrum of the star, and was able to decide that hydrogen was present in a state of combustion. The star, it seemed quite certain, had become surrounded with flames, and in the course of twelve days it declined from the second to the eighth magnitude. Other stars have been observed to pass through the same terrible changes.

Now it has been revealed to us by the spectroscope that the huge red prominences which rise from the photosphere of the sun consist of masses of hydrogen gas in combustion. The aspect of these masses, as seen a few weeks ago, was described by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, at a meeting of the Royal Society, in London, on May 19. This thoroughly trustworthy observer states in his paper that while watching a spot on the sun, he was "absolutely startled" by the appearance of a prominence more than 2 seconds in height, and "showing a tremendous motion toward the eye." "The appearances," says Mr. Lockyer, "were at times extraordinary and new to me. The hydrogen shot out rapidly, scintillating as it went." Then great "cyclonic" disturbances took place in the sun, and burning masses of hydrogen traveled to a great distance, "with a velocity sometimes amounting to one hundred miles a second." It was not Mr. Lockyer's purpose in this paper to draw any but the most general conclusions, but rather to give a scientific description of his observations.

Every new and careful discovery which is made by means of spectrum-analysis tends to utterly disperse the "popular" idea that the sun is a "fixed star" of unvarying brilliancy. It is quite evident that it must vary to a prodigious extent. Every one of the great disturbances which have taken place in previous years has left its traces upon the earth. It is ten and a half years ago—the ordinary cycle of the sun-spot periods—since Mr. Hodgson, at Oxford, and Mr. Carrington, at London, happened to be looking at the same moment at a cluster of sun-spots. In a moment two intensely bright patches of light covered the spots, so that the astronomers thought the colored glasses of their telescopes had been broken. At this same instant, as was afterward found, a great magnetic and electric storm occurred all over the world. The most intimate relation evidently exists between these solar convulsions and the condition of our world. "Directly," wrote Mr. Proctor last year, "one of these changes takes place, upward of ninety millions of miles away, the electric condition of our planet is changed in some mysterious way, of which our instruments, and even the condition of our sky, bear record." These great changes take place in the course of every eleven years, and in 1859 it was foretold that the next vast disturbance of the sun would occur in 1870. What these phenomena portend we know not. That, as we said in a former article, forces are in existence all around us which are able to destroy the world at any moment, no rational man can doubt. Every living creature might perish in a vast conflagration, and yet the earth itself remain to be inhabited at some future—it may be a very distant—time, by a different class of beings. It is believed by astronomers that several of the planets are at this moment the scenes of preparations such as must once have gone on upon this earth of ours, ages before man inhabited it. Geologists can tell us of numerous signs that once already the earth must have melted with fervent heat. At any instant, Mr. Proctor has reminded us, all electric apparatuses in the world might be destroyed by the physical changes in the sun, "even if they did not contrive to telegraph to us, after some strange, inarticulate fashion, that shares in all public companies, even in that very limited public company, the human race, are, in a physical point of view, of very doubtful value indeed." We only know that He who fashioned all things has His appointed season, and that His hand has kept this wonderful universe, as we now behold it, for countless millions of years. While, therefore, studying with absorbing interest the impressive discoveries made by the younger astronomers of the day, it would be worse than foolish to enter into speculations concerning events which can only be known to the Creator of the world.

A Democrat from Colfax's District.

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer.]

There is a want of harmony in Colfax's old district. The election of the Smiling Smirker to the Vice Presidency has upset things in the indomitable Eleventh district of Indiana. The Republican convention of that district has nominated one General Packard who received his brevet *after* the war) for Congress. Twenty-six delegates seceded and left the convention, and vowed they never would support Packard, who is one of the "glittering *generalities*" of his State. The probabilities are that Colonel Norman Eddy, now the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State of the Democracy of Indiana, will be withdrawn, and that he will be placed in nomination against Packard. Col. Eddy lives at South Bend, Indiana, the residence of the smirking Vice President, and was his predecessor in Congress in 1855. The Colonel is very popular, personally, and has a splendid record. He commanded the 48th Indiana regiment, and did good service during the war. He was wounded at the battle before Vicksburg, and if he consents to become a candidate for Congress, there are several hundred Republicans, Conservatives and old soldiers in his district who will vote for him. The world moves. Think of it! A noble Democratic soldier representing the district of Colfax!

VICTOR HUGO'S eyes are diseased, and he has also an amanuensis.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 3.—The Emperor wears mourning eight days in consequence of the death of Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore.

Prince Napoleon has sailed on his yacht for the Norwegian coast.

The decided vote by which the Corps Legislatif rejected the petition of the Orleans princes is considered final. Duke Grammont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will soon communicate to both chambers the correspondence.

Advices from Rome represent that the discussion on the dogma of infallibility certainly closes this week.

POLAND.

WARSAW, July 3.—The Emperor received Duke Albert of Austria here, and treats him with exceptional courtesy.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—The Catholics residing here publicly announce their determination to adopt the Greek faith should the dogma of Papal infallibility be adopted at Rome.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 3.—The July coupons on the Spanish bourse has been paid to the amount of 1,500,000 reals.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 3.—A modification of the naturalization laws of England is exciting attention on the continent. Holland is the first to follow in the matter, and will probably make similar alterations in her laws.

The Observer says that the ocean yacht fails to excite the interest in England that was expected. It is reported that the crew of the Cambria has become dissatisfied, and Ashbury has been obliged to ship one at Cork.

ILLINOIS.

The Election Returns.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Of the election of this State yesterday, which was on the adoption of the new Constitution, a few scattering returns have been received, but not enough to make it certain that the Constitution is adopted as a whole, but each of the eight propositions submitted to a separate vote have been adopted by a large majority. If there be any exceptions to this statement it is on the question of minority representation. At this hour there seems little or no doubt of the success of that proposition. In this city about 20,000 votes were cast, and nearly unanimous for the constitution and the separate propositions.

In this (Sixth) judicial district, Wm. K. McAllister, independent, is probably elected Judge of the Supreme Court, over Charles Hitchcock, the regular Republican nominee. Booth and Farwell, Republicans, and Rogers, Democrat, are elected Circuit Judges in this circuit.

In the Second Judicial District Anthony Thornton, independent, is probably elected Judge of the Superior Court over the regular Democratic nominee.

In the Third Judicial District, Hon. ... M. Scott, regular Republican, is elected over E. W. Terry, independent, and in the Seventh Judicial District Hon. Benjamin P. Sheldon, Republican, without opposition.

The Fourth of July will be recognized here by the suspension of business, including newspapers. There will be no general celebration, but an immense number of independent ones. The day promises to be delightful.

The New York Papers Discuss John.

[From the Times.]

The meeting of workingmen last night in reference to the importation of coolies will doubtless receive the attention it deserves. The preamble to the resolutions is not very temperate in its character, and some things were said at the meeting which we hope were not meant.

* * * * * *

We are not prepared to say that it may not become necessary to place the importation of coolies under proper restrictions. But all such restrictions must be founded on justice and common sense, not upon mere prejudice. The problem is one which deserves, and must receive, attentive study. The workingmen, to start with, had better consider whether they cannot modify their conduct toward their employers so as to reduce the temptation which now exists for the importation of Chinese laborers. Prices of labor cannot be kept up by the clumsy expedient of shutting competitors out of the market.

[From the Herald.]

China is a fabulously populous country. It teems with humanity as the plague-ridden districts with grasshoppers. Naturally the struggle for the means of subsistence is fierce and close, and wages are at their very lowest. This empire—this vast anthill of hungry, eager, industrious, thrifty people—has within a very short time been brought to our doors. The great facilities of transit given by the Pacific steamships and the Pacific railway give the neighborhood to us of these industrious millions a practical effect that it otherwise never had. The Chinamen, therefore, accessible by the million and plastic in an extraordinary degree, are the quantity that capital throws into the scale in its ancient contest with labor, and their appearance in this character is a great revolutionary fact. It is obvious that when labor without limit is thus within easy reach, that if there is to be any extended reconstruction of society with regard to the relations of labor, capital is not altogether without a voice. But when the Chinamen, brought in as laborers and as counters in a game, are once here, and numbering themselves by the million, what then? They are a people who are our antipodes in all social and intellectual regards; it is not possible to imagine civilizations more widely at variance than theirs and ours, and varying civilizations never harmonize side by side. There will be conflict, and out of that conflict other revolutions besides that in the relations of labor.

[From the Star, Labor Organ.]

The Chinese do not come to this country as immigrants, but as cattle, to be sent here, there, anywhere their master may determine. They are assured their $23 per month for their whole time, but whether their work is in Massachusetts or Michigan, whether it be to peg shoes or dig onions, to rock cradles or spread hay, they neither know nor care. The opposition to Chinese labor is not based, at present, on personal hostility, on repugnance to race, or even on the fact that they can afford to live and work on less wages, but rather on the fact that, as importations, their (virtual) slave labor is set down by the side of free labor; that they are used as tools in the hands of cunning men, to beat down the just living rates now received by workmen; that they can be put to-day at this, to-morrow at that—in other words, they are to be used as a disturbing element, not at all in the interest of the public, but to the pecuniary detriment of the laborer and the moral degradation of the status of labor throughout the land.

A Texas Paper Thanks God.

[From the Bryan Appeal.]

Thank God that we have never seen nor heard of any Southern women perambulating the country with green spectacles and hermaphrodite apparel, preaching "women's rights," "free love" and "spiritualism," as we have often seen those lantern-jawed, thin-shanked and forked-tongued "strong-minded" women do, who hail from that region whereof Boston is the social center. We feel grateful that we have never heard a Southern woman contend that the holy ordinance of marriage should be solely a time bargain, like contracts of hire and partnerships, and dissoluble by consent of parties. We all feel proud of this, and at the same time, if these green-eyed spinsters of the East want to believe there is no God, and no fixed code of morals, and to enjoy their free-loveism, and to drink hard cider on election days, they are welcome to do so.

☞ A Mr. Plummer, of North Liberty, Ohio, had the rheumatism. Plummer, as are all who are afflicted with that unpleasant ailment, was very desirous of getting rid of it. Some one advised him to carry an Irish potato in his pocket. Plummer opposed the idea for a long time, but was at length prevailed upon to do so. He carried it eighteen months, and what was his astonishment to find that his potato had become a stone. The discovery worked upon Plummer to that extent that he carried the stone to the editor of the West Clinton Defender and exhibited it to that learned gentleman, who proclaimed the wonderful fact to the world through the columns of his excellent paper. The potato, the Defender says, is now a veritable stone, "about two inches in length, one inch in thickness, and the shape of a bean." The potato completely cured the once doubtful Plummer, and he now rejoiceth.

☞ An agent of an express company, living at Portland, Maine, was noted for his love of singing birds. He was otherwise a man of very grave and quiet demeanor. One evening, to his great gratification, he received a package from an agent in Boston, with a letter informing him that his friend had purchased for a trifle a pair of magnificent singing birds, and, in return for numerous favors, had concluded to make him a present of them. The package was a cage carefully enveloped in paper, and was perforated with numerous airholes. It bore the label of "Irish Linnets." The gift was carried home by the recipient, and carefully opened, his family having collected to admire the rare benefaction. To the amazement of all, and the horror of the Irish domestic, the "linnets from the ould sod" proved to be a brace of bullfrogs.

CARLYLE, who resides at Chelsea, one of the suburbs of London, occupies a very plain, meagerly finished house, and his habits and tastes are simple to severity. He spends from ten to twelve hours daily in his library; is not only indifferent but averse to society; still he receives many visitors, and when in amiable mood is as genial as a man of such temperament can be. He is a greater monologist than Coleridge, heeding no other speech and allowing no other interruption. He uses his visitors merely as a target to talk at, never dreaming of talking to them; has no small vices; is very abstemious; goes to bed at 11; up at 6; walks several miles. His first literary work was the translation of Legendre's geometry. The old gentleman is now 75.

Geo. B. Kinkead, Jr., of Lexington, has sold to J. W. Knox, of Pittsburg, for $3,000, an untried gelding, five years old, by Rattler.

"PUTTING NIGGERS THROUGH."

Extraordinary Revelations from North Carolina.

[Graham, Alamance County, Cor. N. Y. Herald.]

This is the seat of the county Gov. Holden recently declared to be in a state of insurrection, and this county is the center of that region of the State especially designated by his Excellency as the theater of the operations of the Kuklux Klan. In the adjoining counties of Orange, Caswell and Rockingham many outrages of a most flagrant nature have been perpetrated by this notorious secret organization, but no clew could be obtained as to the perpetrators until a little over two months ago. Ex-State Senator J. W. Stephens was assassinated in the court-house at Yanceville, in Caswell county; a negro named Outlaw was hung in front of the court-house here; four negroes were hanged and several were whipped in Orange; and similar outrages occurred in other adjacent counties. Many supposed that these midnight assassinations and crimes were committed by men belonging to the Kuklux organization from an adjoining county, the plan being to avoid detection; that the members of the Klan in one county were to avenge the injuries of the other, and thus prevent the possibility of identification, should disguises fail. If a negro in Orange burned a barn and his guilt was established in the minds of the people a courier was at once dispatched to Alamance or Rockingham; a troop of mounted, armed, and disguised men returned with him, and the morning following the night of their visit would find the alleged barn-burner suspended by the neck from the limb of a tree, with an appropriate placard of warning pinned on his back; or if a negro committed petty larceny he was soon after taken from his house at midnight and unmercifully whipped. Who or what class of people committed all these outrages it is impossible to say; but recent developments establish the fact that there are negro Kuklux as well as white Kuklux, and in this very county, too.

At the June term of the Superior Court, commencing on the 13th inst., three negroes, indicted for "Kuluxing," or otherwise whipping while disguised, at midnight, men of their own color, were tried, convicted and sentenced to six years each in the penitentiary by Judge Fourgee, who is notorious as a Radical politician. The negroes' names are Allan Paisley, Oscar Albright and Dick Thompson, and the evidence in the case was substantially as follows: One evening about the close of the month of February last, at 8 or 9 o'clock, Paisley called at the house where Albright and Thompson resided in company with two other negroes named Duke Hatmaker and James Foust. Paisley asked them if they did not have a grudge against some negroes in the neighborhood, to which they replied that they did not. Paisley then told them that himself and companions belonged to the celebrated Kuklux Klan; that they were on one of their raids that night; that they had some work to do, and he urged Albright and Thompson to join the Klan and go to see some "niggers put through." They then told Paisley, who seemed to be the captain, that they had no desire to join the Kuklux, as they were credibly informed that Kukluxes would be shot down without mercy by the soldiers if found out. Paisley then raised a club, and his two companions drew revolvers and threatened if Albright and Thompson did not go they would kill them on the spot. Upon this they concluded to go, and Paisley proceeded to initiate them into all the secrets and mysteries of the Kuklux organization, explaining its nature and objects. He informed them that border ... not only had a large number in that neighborhood, ... that quite an organization existed at Graham ... most positive and ... he charged them in the ... manner that if they ever divulged the secrets of the ... or even breathed any of the acts done by it, they would suffer death by the means of hemp and a tree. Soon after this ceremony was concluded Paisley produced disguises, which consisted of a long white shirt, and a cap for concealing the face, with holes cut for the eyes. After dressing in these the party went to the house of one Henderson Cobb, colored, who was called out from his bed. Paisley demanded if he belonged to the League. Cobb replied that he did not. Paisley responded that he was a liar, and ordered each of his disguised companions to give him five blows each with their clubs, which they did with the greatest alacrity. Cobb was then ordered back to the house, told to go to bed and not to stir until morning, after day. This gang of negro Kuklux then wound up the night's performance by whipping Monroe Freeland and another negro who was spending the night with him very severely. They were arrested soon afterwards, Hatmaker and Foust escaping, and upon the evidence as above, were each sent to the penitentiary for six years.

The striking feature of the affair is that since his arrest Paisley has stated that the understanding among his organization was that they should whip numbers of colored men severely and create the impression by threatening themselves individually in the presence of their victims that the whipping was being done by white men. This would have the effect of inflaming the minds of the negroes, and would also induce negroes to join the organization, which, as soon as it became sufficiently strong in numbers, would make white men the object of its midnight operations. This is but proof of the Radical plan in the campaign about to open prior to the elections in August for an entire Legislature and full Congressional delegation, and this is the manner in which that skillful politician W. W. Holden has contrived to make an excuse for raising white regiments of soldiers and calling out the militia. The Radicals are determined if they cannot carry the elections by fair means to resort to fraud, intimidation, and terrorism. It is generally believed that a majority of the outrages committed in this section of the State have been done under the direction of Radical leaders to make political capital. Ex-Senator Stephens, who was murdered at Yanceville, is supposed to be a victim of this sort of political engineering, and a self-constituted negro guard at the court-house are currently alleged to be his murderers.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE CRUMBLING.

Resolutions Offered at the Big Meeting in Montreal.

Below we give the important resolutions offered by Mr. Young on behalf of the friends of Canadian independence at the recent meeting in Montreal. The Mayor presided. The first resolution thanks the volunteers for turning out and repelling the Fenians. The other resolutions are:

Resolved, That it is acknowledged by all that the Colonial State, under the liberal and enlightened care of Great Britain, has secured for Canada numerous moral and material advantages; inspired its habitants with an earnest love for well-balanced liberty, and taught them a valuable experience in working representative institutions; but it is no less true, and apparently conceded on both sides of the Atlantic, that the time has come when the connection with the mother country is a mutual cause of difficulty, a burden for the parent State—a clog to the colony; and that the British American provinces ought proudly to take their rank among independent countries, and assume a national independent position.

Resolved, That the full amount of prosperity to which a people is entitled can only be attained by the free development of commercial intercourse with other nations, by untrammeled industry, by undisturbed agricultural pursuits, and is only secured through a free political system, which enables the population of a country to shape its own destinies. The experience of the last few years evidently proves that the statesmen of Great Britain consider us fully able to undertake such a task, and the Imperial act, uniting four of the British American Provinces into the present Confederation, granting them an almost complete right of self-government, followed so soon by the withdrawal of the troops, can leave no doubt on that score.

Resolved, That the present Constitution, which its authorities, supported by considerable majorities, have endeavored to set in motion, has not produced the results hoped for by many, and can be looked upon as a success by those alone who intended it as a step toward a better and more complete measure. Our political state is fraught with complicated and constantly growing difficulties; our manufactures are shackled by an uncertain future; our farming population is being impoverished upon a fertile soil; the most energetic portion of our working classes fly our country by thousands, and the labor and emigrants attracted from Europe to our shores look upon them but as a path to a more promising land, and seldom tarry with us. Finally, our country is permanently threatened with unjust, lawless and costly invasions, certainly from no fault of ours.

Resolved, That we cannot call upon Great Britain to remedy all these numerous evils, for she has granted to us full freedom of internal self-government, and can do no more without some degree of injustice to her own people. No taunt of disloyalty can be aimed at those who debate such important matters. British statesmen in Parliament and reputed writers have, in every possible form, notified us that self-reliance is hereafter to be our safest and only course, and that England claims, as her proudest title, to the gratitude of the civilized world, her ability to give birth to free, powerful, and prosperous nations.

Resolved, That, with a view to placing our true position before the people of the Empire and the Dominion, an humble address to her Majesty the Queen, founded on the foregoing resolutions, be signed by the chairman and secretary of this meeting and forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Dominion for presentation to her Majesty through his Excellency the Governor General.

☞ Some years ago, when Miss Harriet Martineau was visiting the pyramids of Egypt, she expressed regret that the art by which the immense stones were raised to their places was lost. An English engineer therefore published an article in the London Times, stating that any competent engineer could construct a pyramid equal to the largest in Egypt. The following facts would seem to prove that this is no idle boast: According to ancient authors, from 100,000 to 300,000 men were engaged for twenty years on the great pyramid, the sum of whose united labor has been estimated to be equal to raising 15,700,000 cubic feet of stone one foot high. The steam engines of England, as it has been estimated, would be able to do this in only eighteen hours. This would make the construction of pyramids similar to those in Egypt by no means an impossible work, providing anybody could be found foolish enough to undertake it.

The father of one of the men hung with the Renos, of Seymour, was recently arrested at Owensboro for stealing a horse in Hopkins county.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

List of the Graduates for the Session of 1869-70.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

Graduates in the School of Law, with the title of Bachelor of Laws—John H. Alexander, Millwood; Garvin Bell, Kentucky; William E. Bibb, Louisa; Charles P. Bull, South Carolina; Jas. M. M. Davis, Charlottesville; Richard B. Davis, Petersburg; Percy H. Green, Tennessee; William A. Jones, Warsaw; Linden Kent, Louisa; John T. Lee, Maryland; Willis H. Maverick, Texas; George McIntosh, Norfolk; Sidney C. Neale, Alexandria; Alexander R. Pendleton, Winchester; Henry M. Russell, West Virginia; Albert G. Shannon, Mississippi; Noah C. St. John, Smyth; Joseph H. Talbott, Maryland; Robert Taylor Thorp, North Carolina; Richard B. Tunstall, Norfolk; Henry Taylor Wickman, Hanover.

Graduates in the School of Latin—Wm. R. Barbour, Kentucky; John Roy Baylor, Albemarle; John St. Clair Brookes, Alexandria; Henry Clay Brock, Richmond; Andrew J. Britton, North Carolina; Charles Hartwell Cooke, Powhatan; Henry L. Edwards, Halifax; Thomas Riddle Edwards, Mississippi; Charles J. Faulkner, Halifax; Jackson Guy, Goochland; Robert F. Jackson, Petersburg; Francis D. Lee, Fairfax; Edmund J. Lilly, Fayetteville; John W. McGavock, Wytheville; Hugh Morson, Fredericksburg; Robert J. Pollard, Richmond; Daniel W. Read, Campbell; Joseph W. Shackford, Walkertown; John M. Shelton, Mississippi; Thos. M. Turner, Goochland Court-house; Wm. M. Thornton, Hampden Sidney College; Alexander A. Tunstall, Lynchburg; Edward C. Venable, Petersburg; Wm. L. Whitaker, Texas; Richard H. Willis, Orange Court-house.

Graduates in the School of Greek—James A. Carriger, Tennessee; Edgar Howard Farrar, Louisiana; Robert Francis Jackson, Petersburg; Archie McDonald, Alabama; Philip P. Nalle, Culpepper; Robert Standard, Goochland; Charles Eliasa Taylor, Richmond; Alexander A. Tunstall, Lynchburg; Richard H. Willis, Orange.

Graduates in French Language and Literature—William R. Barbour, Kentucky; James Bowen Baylor, John Roy Baylor, Albemarle; Louis Bennett, West Virginia; Robert Campbell Crain, Louisiana; George Brooke Doggett, Richmond; James Adams Hathaway, Fauquier; Philip T. Henshaw, Kentucky; Reece Hughes, Texas; H. A. McColliem, Louisiana; Anderson S. Maury, Staunton; Bernard Peyton, University of Virginia; John N. Steele, Maryland; James R. Trueheart, Alabama; Edward D. Washburn, Georgia.

Graduates in German Language and Literature—Thomas Eldridge Ayres, Buckingham; Charles Hartwell Cocke, Powhatan; Frank P. Dunnington, Maryland; Charles J. Faulkner, Halifax; William Goddard Lenoir, Tennessee; Archie McDonnell, Jr., Alabama; Richard James Pollard, Richmond; Daniel Warwick Read, Campbell.

Graduates in the School of Modern Languages—Henry Clay Brock, Richmond; Wm. B. Caldwell, Kentucky; Wesley Starr Gephart, Maryland; Wm. Newton Hazall, Richmond; Hugh Morson, Fredericksburg; James A. Seddon, Jr., Goochland; Thos. Alexander Seddon, Fredericksburg.

Graduates in the School of Mathematics—Wm. R. Barksdale, Halifax; Charles Henry Barnes, Alabama; Jacob Battle, North Carolina; James Bowen Baylor, Albemarle; W. T. Brooke, Warrenton; James Adams Hathaway, Fauquier; Addison Hoge, Richmond; Charles C. Larnt, North Carolina; Wm. W. Miller, North Carolina; John Geo. Motley, Richmond county; James A. Reagan, Tennessee; Eugene D. Saunders, Campbell; William Cabell Seddon, Goochland; Thomas A. Seddon, Fredericksburg; James A. Seddon, Goochland; Charles ... Smith, Richmond; James Rind Trueheart, Alabama; Charles ... Venter, Virginia; John Bradford Weir, Tennessee.

Courtesy medal for original solutions of special mathematical problems—Thomas A. Seddon, of Fredericksburg, Va.

Graduates in the school of Natural Philosophy—Thomas E. Ayres, Buckingham; Chas. H. Barnes, Alabama; William R. Barksdale, Halifax; Wm. T. Brooke, Warrenton; John W. C. Davis, Westmoreland; John M. W. Doggett, Richmond; Jackson Guy, Goochland; Robert L. Harrison, University, Va.; John G. Motley, Charles E. Taylor, Richmond; William M. Thornton, Hampden Sidney College; John B. Weir, Tennessee.

Graduates in the school of Chemistry—Cary McClure, Abney, Texas; John C. Boyd, South Carolina; John M. W. Doggett, Richmond; Oran Dorsett, Louisiana; Frank P. Dunnington, Maryland; Edmond H. Farrar, Louisiana; Richard L. Fremont, North Carolina; Edward H. Green, Maryland; Charles R. Hemphill, South Carolina; John D. Isaacs, Richmond; Douglas G. Manning, South Carolina, Bernard Peyton, University of Virginia, J. Heland Reeves, Alabama; Julio R. Santos, Guyaquil, S. A.; John E. Semmes, Maryland; Cephas H. Sinclair, Charlottesville; Chas. M. Smith, Joseph E. Tyler, Richmond; George W. Watts, Harry C. White, Joel P. Williams, Maryland; Philip L. Wormley, King William.

Graduates in the School of Moral Philosophy—John Anderson, Missouri; Wm. R. Atkinson, South Carolina; Wm. R. Barbour, Kentucky; Charles H. Barnes, Alabama; Jas. B. Baylor, Albemarle; Frederick A. Berlin, Harrisonburg; Robert Bogart, Georgia; John F. Cannon, North Carolina, Walter G. Charlton, Georgia; James A. Cooper, Georgia; J. M. W. Doggett, Richmond; J. M. Easley, Texas; Joseph E. Eve, Georgia; Charles E. Ford, Maryland; Hugh T. Gordon, Tennessee; Olin Green, Mississippi; Jackson Guy, Goochland; H. O. Harvey, Maryland, Edward B. Herndon, Texas; John C. Herndon, Missouri; Emmet F. Hilliard, Farmville; Reece Hughes, Texas; Arthur S. Johns, Alexandria; George H. Kingsolving, Middleburg; William L. Kinsolving, Middleburg; Augustus W. Knox, North Carolina; John S. LeFevre, West Virginia; Wm. G. Lenoir, Tennessee; George A. McCall, Texas; John T. McClellan, Arkansas; James McCutchen, Mississippi; Thos. ... University of Virginia; ... F. Moore, Alabama; Henry Moore, Arkansas; George E. Nelson, Culpepper Court-house; Lucien M. Nelson, Culpepper Court-house; C. O'Reilly, Nicholson, Tennessee; Peter F. Pescud, North Carolina; Richard J. Pollard, Richmond; ... Prichard, Richmond; Alexander D. Savage, Mississippi; Daniel H. Trueheart, Alabama; James R. Trueheart, Alabama; John M. Walker, North Carolina; John M. Walton, Georgia; Edward D. Washburn, Georgia; Thomas N. Williams, Maryland; Robert C. Williamson, South Carolina; Philip L. Wormley, King William.

Prizes in Moral Philosophy, for logical analysis of Argyll's Reign of Law—First premium, William Robert Atkinson, of Columbia, South Carolina; second premium, John M. Doggett, Richmond, Virginia; third premium, James McCutchen, Vicksburg, Miss.

Graduates in the School of History, Literature and Rhetoric—William R. Barksdale, Halifax; Patrick H. Baskerville, Richmond; Louis Bennett, West Virginia; Frederick A. Berlin, Harrisonburg; Robert D. Bogart, Georgia; William B. Chisholm, Port Royal; James R. V. Daniel, Richmond; Edgar H. Farrar, Louisiana; Robert L. Harrison, University Virginia; Reece Hughes, Texas; Geo. S. Hume, Maryland; John D. Isaacs, Richmond; Thomas L. Michie, University Virginia; George F. Moore, Alabama; Robert S. Prichard, Richmond; James A. Seddon, Jr., Goochland; Edward S. Toadvin, Maryland.

Graduates in the School of Applied Mathematics—William T. Brooke, Warrenton; John W. C. Davis, Westmoreland; James L. Frazier, Stanton; Harry C. White, Maryland.

Graduates in the School of Industrial, Agricultural and Analytical Chemistry—Thomas S. Bruce, Charlotte; John W. C. Davis, Westmoreland; Gaetano Lanza, Charlottesville; Robert Toombs, Georgia; Harry C. White, Maryland.

Miller Scholarship—Awarded on special competitive examination—John W. C. Davis, of Westmoreland, Va.

Graduates in the Department of Civil Engineering, with the title of Civil and Mining Engineer—John Williams C. Davis, Westmoreland; Gaetano Lanza, Charlottesville; Harry C. White, Maryland.

Graduates in the School of Medicine (with the title of Doctor of Medicine)—Arthur P. Belew, Edinburg; Robert B. Christian, Alabama; Wm. B. Davis, University Virginia; Ezra Z. Derr, Maryland; Marion Goss, Indiana; John H. Neff, New Market; Wm. C. Nixon, Orange; Joseph Noble, Indiana; John A. Pritchett, Alabama; Joseph M. R. Simmons, Mississippi; George L. Torney, Washington, D. C.; Richard W. Wooten, North Carolina; Charles K. Yancey, Culpepper Court House.

Students who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Letters—Alexander D. Savage, Pass Christian, Miss.; Charles E. Taylor, Richmond, Va.

Bachelors of Science—John W. C. Davis, Westmoreland county, Va.; Gaetano Lanza, University of Virginia; Harry C. White, Baltimore, Md.

Masters of Arts—Wm. R. Barksdale, Halifax county, Va.; Robert L. Harrison, University of Virginia; James A. Seddon, Jr., Goochland county, Va.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

A Republican Correspondent on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Situation.

[Gath in Chicago Tribune.]

In Pennsylvania, as I am well informed, there are three districts whose seats are sure to be vacated by the fall elections—those of John Covode, John Cessna, and Caleb Taylor. Covode I have frequently described in these letters. He does not hold his seat at present by any right which a gentleman would maintain, having worried his party to give it to him in defiance of right. The easy conscience of the party assented, and, as a consequence, Mr. Covode will go back to Westmoreland to feel how poor is the man who puts his trust in partisan injustice. His defeat is assured, and his permanent disappearance from affairs of state would benefit his age and his species.

John Cessna is an inscrutably little man, a caucus Democrat turned Republican at a time when the door was closing to converts, when the last invitation had been said and the last bars of the awakening hymn sung. He rushed through the crack of the door at that moment, turned his coat inside out, and appeared as a saint washed and forgiven. Since that critical period his voice has been loudest amongst the singers of the new song. He was elected to Congress by about sixty majority only—looking at it at the best—over a Republican competitor of modesty and intelligent susceptibility. He is noted this session as the man who took advantage of a napping time of the House to crowd into a seat a man notoriously not elected. In appearance he is a dull yet sinister-faced man, of that sort of whom simple men look, saying,

"He a Congressman!"

Caleb Taylor is a better man, but he was elected by only 200 majority. His district is a part of northern Philadelphia, with Bucks county tossed in. He will be beaten this year past peradventure. Cessna, I forgot to say, represents the district west of Gettysburg.

It is probable that the seat of Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia, will be vacated. He is an amiable, cordial, and handsome man, dead in harness and commonplaces. Kelley has been renominated, out of compliment to the billy goats who form so picturesque a feature of the vacant-lot landscapes of West Philadelphia. For this nomination we are profoundly grateful, as it gives us a permanent standard of measure to appreciate dunces by.

Turning to Ohio, we hear that Ben Wade has positively alleged that he does not mean to run against Garfield, and that the opposition to Garfield has fizzled out. This information comes direct from word of mouth of Senator Wade, though a neighbor of his. The old Senator is living at Jefferson, in Ashtabula county, talking over his deeds of venom and damning them who cried "Hold! enough!" In his day he was useful and stalwart, like that mighty physical race which swam in the alligator world before the human kind came forth. His bones will be good to dig up some time. He was generous to his friends, short as pie-crust to his enemies, and a sort of split between Marius among the ruins of Carthage, and Elijah Pogram at the embryo city of Eden. The old man who was Senator eighteen years resides at Jefferson, pitching into folks whom he hates, and leaving a pile of useless material, from which somebody will some day pick up enough to annoy all but the dead, on whom curses never can roost. Gen. Garfield is one of the ablest members of Congress, and a district which will dispense with him for mere instability's sake deserves to be ranked with Whittemore's.

In Minnesota, Gen. John T. Averill and Dr. Stewart will try to get Wilson's (Democrat) seat. Windom and Wilkinson are the chief combatants for the Senate.

MANASSAS.

Why the Confederates Did not Advance on Washington—Unpublished Correspondence Between President Davis and Gen. J. E. Johnston.

[From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.]

Mr. Stephens's first volume, entitled "The War Between the States," is a contribution to history which has added more lustre to his name than all else he has accomplished. As an inquiry into the nature of the Government of the United States, or of the nature of the Union, which was established by its original framers, it is invaluable. No amount of special pleading can overturn the historical truths he has cited, and the deductions that logically follow them, and which place the entire responsibility of the rupture which occurred between the States upon the party in the Northern States which, having repeatedly violated fundamental conditions of the compact, finally succeeded in obtaining power by a strictly sectional vote for the accomplishment of all their schemes against the minority section.

In the second volume, as we learn by a review of some advance sheets sketched in the Augusta Constitutionalist, this investigation is still further prosecuted, and the facts of history unfolded so as to constitute a complete vindication of the Southern States for the part they have acted. This contribution is all the more valuable because it is from the pen of a statesman who was never classed as a "Southern extremist," but the reverse.

Judging from the glimpse the Constitutionalist has afforded the public of the contents of the second volume, it would have been well for the fame of Mr. Stephens and his reliability as an impartial historian if he had stopped here. He has been less accurate in stating the details of the formation of the Confederate States government, and in describing the conduct of the war, than in tracing the responsibility of the conflict to its true source. He has committed several errors of fact which are scarcely excusable in one occupying his position and who has undertaken to write for posterity. One of these errors rendered necessary the publication of the following correspondence. It is the statement that President Davis "was responsible for the failure of the Confederate troops to advance after the victory of Manassas." The original of this correspondence has been in the possession of the writer since it occurred, and would probably have remained among the secret hidden things of the Confederacy, if the story, often repeated by ambitious penny-a-liners and venal scribblers, had not found an enduring place in so imposing a work as the history of the war by the Confederate States Vice President.

Mr. Davis himself is silent. During the war, when the object of the persecution of ignorance and malice combined, he forebore to speak because the disclosures which he would have been compelled to make in his own defense would have operated injuriously to the cause with which the hopes of his countrymen were bound up. And since its disastrous termination, not only has he been in no condition to engage in controversy, but he has been restrained to silence by other motives which ought to have protected him from misrepresentation if not criticism.

Upon the point raised by Mr. Stephens, the following correspondence is conclusive. On the testimony of Gen. J. E. Johnston, it is established that if the victory at Manassas was succeeded by a fatal blunder, as the historian intimates his belief, it was not attributable to President Davis.

Unwilling to believe that Mr. Stephens would intentionally mar his book by the grave error which this correspondence convicts him of having committed, we trust that it has been brought to his notice in time to admit of its correction before his volume is issued from the press.

The historical value of the correspondence is enhanced by its revelation of the real causes that prevented an advance of the Confederates after their success at Manassas.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 3, 1861.

Gen. J. E. Johnston, Commanding Department of the Potomac:

SIR: Reports have been and are being widely circulated to the effect that I prevented Gen. Beauregard from pursuing the enemy after the battle of Manassas, and had subsequently restrained him from advancing upon Washington City. Though such statements may have been made merely for my injury, and in that view their notice might be postponed to a more convenient season, they have acquired importance from the fact that they have served to create distrust, to excite embarrassment, and must embarrass the administration in its further efforts to re-enforce the armies of the Potomac, and generally to provide for the public defense.

For these public considerations, I call upon you as the commanding General, and as a party to all the conferences held by me on the 21st and 22d of July, to say whether I obstructed the pursuit of the enemy after the victory at Manassas, or have ever objected to an advance or other active operation which it was feasible for the army to undertake.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JEFF'N DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS, CENTERVILLE, November 10, 1861.

To His Excellency the President:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 3d inst., in which you call upon me, "as the Commanding General, and as a party to all the conferences held by you on the 21st and 22d of July, to say:

"Whether you obstructed the pursuit after the victory of Manassas,

"Or have ever objected to an advance or other active operation which it was feasible for the army to undertake."

To the first question, I reply, No. The pursuit was "obstructed" by the enemy's troops at Centreville, as I have stated in my official report. In that report I have also said why no advance was made upon the enemy's capital (for reasons) as follows:

The apparent freshness of the United States troops at Centreville, which checked our pursuit; the strong forces occupying the works near Georgetown, Arlington and Alexandria; the certainty, too, that Gen. Patterson, if needed, would reach Washington with his army of more than 30,000 sooner than we could; and the condition and inadequate means of the army in ammunition, provision and transportation, prevented any serious thoughts of advancing against the capital.

To the second question I reply, that it has never been feasible for the army to advance further than it has done—to the line of Fairfax Court-house, with its advanced posts at Upton's, Munson's and Mason's hills. After a conference at Fairfax Court-house, with the three senior General officers, you announced it to be impracticable to give this army the strength which those officers considered necessary to enable it to assume the offensive. Upon which I drew it back to its present position. Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON.

A true copy.

G. W. C. LEE, Col. and ... C.

To the President.

A Speck of Civil War.

[From the Richmond (Ky.) Sentinel.]

Some months ago in the county of Breathitt, two brothers named Amy, who were seeking a difficulty with most any one whom they chanced to meet, having failed, fell to and cut each other up in a shocking manner. Neither, however, was seriously hurt, and in due time recovered. Their bellicose spirit did not heal with their wounds, and again well they were ready for a renewal of hostilities. During the early part of last week the brothers Amy, who had before fought each other, met with, and raised a difficulty with Captain William Strong, when one or both took a shot at him, but without effect. The fire was returned by Strong, severely wounding one of the Amys, and in a few days the other brother was shot and killed by some party in ambush while at work in his field, supposed to be Strong and his party. Since this occurrence matters have assumed a somewhat warlike appearance, and both parties have been augmented until they now number some twenty-five or thirty on either side, armed and equipped, who are either scouring the country or lying in wait for each other. It has much the appearance now of the Hill-Evans feud in Garrard county many years ago, and should the civil authorities prove impotent to preserve the peace, as they doubtless will, military aid should at once be sent them, and this speck of civil war nipped in the bud.

☞ A little girl once entered the sick chamber of her father, who had by his side a dish of inviting bananas. Her eye fell upon them, and their luscious appearance was so attractive that she found it impossible to leave the spot. She had a delicacy about asking for one, and, finally, looking at them, she inquired if her father proposed to eat all of them. "Yes," replied the parent, "for you know I am sick," and then added, "you wouldn't take them away from papa, would you?" After a moment's thought she replied: "No, I wouldn't," and then paused, colored up, and ingenuously said, "but, papa, I tell a story when I say so." The honesty of the confession secured the banana.

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WINDOW SHADES.
$2 00 per pair; former price $3 00
$3 00 per pair; former price $4 50
$4 50 per pair; former price $6 50
And finer Shades in proportion.
☞ STORE SHADES, of all kinds made to order.

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GILT, ROSEWOOD, & WALNUT:
$2 00 per Window;
$3 00 per Window;
$4 50 per Window;
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These Cornices can be washed, and are the most desirable in use.

FITCH & LINDSEY,
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je28 dtclstp

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LOUISVILLE INSURANCE & BANKING CO.

On the evening of June 30, 1870, published in accordance with the requirements of an act of the Legislature approved February 24, 1869.

DEBTOR.			CREDITOR.	
Bills and Notes discounted	$200,495 96		Capital	$100,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold	6,740 47		Dividend and Surplus Fund held in reserve	70,000 00
Office Furniture	1,892 70		Profit and Loss	856 84
Suspended Debt	2,185 88		Due Banks and Bankers	80,651 20
Premium on Bonds	11,403 74		Due Depositors	194,176 38
Government Stamps	657 80		Stocks	697 53
Rent	183 20		Fund set aside to pay income and other taxes not due	2,224 70
Bills in Suit	485 20		Insurance Department	6,342 41
Protest Account	17 67			$404,953 20
Premium on Specie	54 67			
CASH ASSETS.				
U. S. Bonds—par value	$70,000 00			
Due by New York Banks	38,584 11			
Due by other Banks	27,789 20			
Currency	39,457 39			
Gold	4,955 77			
		180,786 47		
		$404,953 20		

J. M. GLEASON, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d July, 1870. [jy3 dtf] W. J. DUNCAN, Notary Public.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON
MANUFACTURE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SILVER AND WOODEN SHOW CASES.
OFFICE AND SALESROOMS, 68 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
my21 deodtf&lstp

COST SALE!
Thirty Days.
HEGAN BROTHERS
ap5 TuFr&Sulmlstp 138 MAIN, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH.

LADIES, ATTENTION!
Closing Out the Entire Stock of Elegant Goods at a Great Sacrifice.

A lot of Real French Corsets at $1 75, worth $2 25; do do at $3, worth $4 50; do do at $4 50, worth $7; fine Linen Chemises at $3 50, worth $5; French Cambric Gowns at $3 50, worth $5; fine party Fans from 50 cents to $4, worth from $1 to $9; White Victoria Lawn Suits, puffed, bias tucks, ruffles, over-dress and Basque, at $12, former price $15. Every other article in my store at greatly reduced prices, to close out the stock. For bargains, call at

DORA SCHULZ'S, 103 Fourth St.
je21 deod3m-lstp

J. V. ESCOTT & SON
MANUFACTURE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
Picture Frames and Moldings, Cornices, &c.
OFFICE AND SALESROOMS, 68 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
my21 deodtf

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until Thursday, July 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.,

For the laying of an 18-inch sewer-pipe in Jefferson from First to Fifth street and from Seventh to Ninth street.

The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the City Engineer's office on and after Tuesday, July 5, 1870.

Bond with approved security will be required, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, June 29, 1870. je30

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, July 7, 1870, for constructing catch basins on Second street from Jefferson street to Water street.

The work to be done in accordance with plan and specifications on file in the City Engineer's office, which can be seen on and after Tuesday, July 5, 1870.

Bond with approved security will be required, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, June 29, 1870. je30

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Company's Engineer, No. 104 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, July 16, 1870, for the excavating of the ditches of the Jefferson Southern Pond Draining Co. from stake 38 to the L. & N. R. R. on the south ditch, and from the same point to the grade pond stake 40 on the 5th section on the north ditch.

Profiles and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office.

E. D. STANDIFORD, Pres't.
JOHN ROBB, Engineer.
E. G. MINOR, Sec'y. je19 dtd

AUGUST ELECTION.

To the Voters of Louisville.

I AM a candidate for the office of City Court Clerk, and, coming before you for your suffrage, I propose to state my position. I am a Protestant, and in favor of continuing the reading of the Holy Bible in the public schools, and for non-division of the school fund. Respectfully, [my25 dtf] J. H. SPEER.

For Jailer.

JOHN SHARDEIN,

Is an independent candidate for Jailer in the August election. my29 dtf

For Jailer, August election, 1870,

AMBROSE E. CAMP.

ap1 dte

We are authorized to announce JOHN MEHRINGER as candidate for the office of Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. dte*

PHILIP TOMPPERT is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson County at the next August election. my19 dte

For Marshal of the City Court.

THOS. G. SLATER is an independent candidate for the office of Marshal of the City Court. my24 dtf

For County Court Clerk.

CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election. ap2 dte

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

We are authorized to announce W. B. HOKE, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Jefferson County Court. ap9 dte

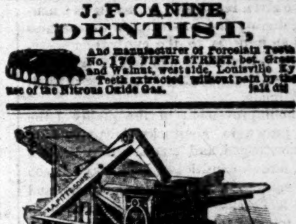
DENTISTRY.

ROSE PEARL

ADMITS a better expressional arrangement of artificial teeth than any base requiring porcelain gum, as gold, rubber, &c. Rose Pearl forms the plate and gum continuous. The color is natural and the work artistic. Strength and durability guaranteed. J. A. McCLELLAND'S DENTAL CABINETS 181 3d st., bet. Green & Walnut. my1 eodtf

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth No. 176 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville Ky Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja14 dtf



Genuine Pitts' Separators, and Powers, Wheeler & Mellick's Threshers and Cleaners; anti-friction, horse-power, and Buckeye Grain Drills and Buckeye Cider Mills, Sorghum Mills, &c., &c.

Special inducements offered to buyers by

Bondurant, Lewis & Gage.

☞ Every Machine warranted. jy1 dt-lstp

COBB, STRIBLING & CO.,
Madison Foundry and Machine Works,
Madison, Ind.,

MANUFACTURERS of steamboat and stationary engines, with oscillating slide poppet or patent balance valves: also, highly improved circular sawmills, with simultaneous and independent head blocks; also, every description of mill machinery, gin shafting, pulleys, &c. H. J. Billings, late of Louisville, Ky., has charge of the above works, and will give especial attention to the building of steamboat machinery. ...28 d3m

No More Wet Nurses

Liebe-Liebig's Soluble Food.

THE most perfect substitute for mother's milk prepared in vacuum by J. Paul Liebe, Chemist, Dresden, Germany. Can also be strongly recommended to convalescents and persons suffering from imperfect digestion, poor blood and chlorosis. For sale by W. SPRINGER BROS., 80 Market street, and CHAS. TAFEL, 163 East Market st. my13 d3m*

PUBLIC SALES.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, JULY 3, 1870.

WILL be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 13th inst., the steam towboat Peytona and her three model barges. Terms of Sale—One-half cash; the remainder in two equal notes at 4 and 8 months respectively, with approved security. Boat and barges now in good running order. Sold to close an estate and partnership.

H. VERHOEFF, Jr.,
Surviving partner G. B. Taylor.
jy3 d10

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, July 2, 1870.

WILL be sold, by Marshal of Chancery Court, on the 18th inst., the mills known as Main-street or Douglass Mills, situated on Main street, between Floyd and Preston streets. Have four run of buhrs in good running order, and make superior flour. Louisville being a large flour market, the city mills cannot supply the demand, more than half the flour sold being shipped here. These mills, situated near the center of business, offer a desirable opportunity for an investment, being sold to close up an estate. Terms of sale 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, with approved security. jy2 d7

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja29 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. mil

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 6th st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

LAWYERS.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office at 100 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE.......KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. se4 dtf

Prices Down.

Fancy Dress Goods reduced 25 per cent.; Black Silks reduced 20 per cent.; Fancy Dress Silks at 75 cents on the dollar; Extra Quality 10-4 & 11-4 Linen Sheetings reduced 15 per cent.; Table Linens and Napkins reduced 15 per cent.; Irish Linens, Towels, and Doylies reduced 15 per cent.; Fancy Parasols, regardless of cost; Llama Lace Points and Circulars, the handsomest assortment in the city, will be sold at strictly New York cost.

S. Z. MARTIN,
102 FOURTH ST.
jy3 d3

THE CHEAPEST PLACE
IN THE CITY TO GET YOUR
JOBPRINTING
DONE IS AT THE
COURIER-JOURNAL JOB ROOMS.
Cards,
Bill Heads,
Circulars,
Dodgers,
Programmes,
Posters, &c.,
AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Call and see specimens and learn prices.
J. H. STACKHOUSE.
Office in Second Story Courier-Journal Building.
ap20 deodtf-lstp

JOHN P. CROMIE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in pure Northern
LAKE ICE!
offers for sale at reduced rates 20,000 tons, the quality of which is very fine, and superior to any other ice brought to this market. Office, 107 Fifth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.
JOHN P. CROMIE.
April 10, 1870. ap10 d3m

W. L. CLAY & CO.,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Granite Block, Broad Street.
ATLANTA, GA.

WE are receiving large lots of corn and country produce. We solicit consignments.
mh18 d3m W. L. C. & CO.

C. CAMPBELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR
No. 68 Third st.,
Between Main and Market,

IS receiving his Spring and Summer Goods. Scott's Report and Mirror of Fashion for sale. mh29 dt1

WINTERSMITH'S
Extract Buchu
AND
PAREIRA BRAVA!

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It has made some most extraordinary cures, and is rapidly superseding all other diuretics. It is infinitely superior to the other so-called Buchus in the market. The medicinal virtues of Buchu are well known to all, but with the remarkable diuretic qualities of Pareira Brava the public are less familiar. We give extract, as published in Courier-Journal of late date, from the United States Dispensatory, the highest of all authorities.

Pareira Brava—Its History and Medicinal Properties—Extracts from U.S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees."

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the official part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhœa, dropsy, and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion, and it has consequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman Dr. Wintersmith combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c., making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

What an Old Steamboatman says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river man for forty years:

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised or could hear of that I thought might cure me, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak, and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I have been acquainted with Archibald Prentice for over forty years, and know his statement to be true. I have frequently heard him say he believed, had it not been for Dr. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, he would have been in his grave long ago.

DENNIS C. HAMBAUGH,
375 West Market street.

I have known Archibald Prentice for years, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in his statement.

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
370 West Market street.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

DR. WINTERSMITH—SIR: I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL FRENCH,
89 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—DEAR SIR: From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. To me the value the Buchu and Pareira Brava has been to me cannot be estimated in money. Yours, gratefully,

EDWARD LANGDON,
Memphis, Tenn.

mh18 deodtf

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SIRUP,
—OR—
IMPROVED CHILL CURE,
A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The crowning excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased "complete deafness, diminution or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effect in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SIRUP
OR
IMPROVED CHILL CURE
Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.
Chill Once Broken Does Not Return

For sale by
Peter, Powers & Cooper, H. C. Chambers
R. A. Robinson & Co., Ed. Wilder & Co.,
J. B. Wilder & Co., E. Morris & Co.,
And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
(SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & ...)
Wholesale Druggists,
Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
General Wholesale Ag'ts
le8 deod&weowly

Courier-Journal.
LOUISVILLE.
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1870.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

A [illegible] church, to cost $10,000, is to be built at Carrollton.

The stable of Gen. Wm. Preston, Lexington, was accidentally burned on Thursday. The carriages and horses were saved.

The braves of Lexington are again fired with military ardor. Several militia companies are to be organized at once.

The Lexingtonians are exercised over a panther that is said to be roaming about in Fayette, seeking what he may devour.

The wheat crop in Adair, Fayette and Boyle is above the average, and better than was expected a few weeks ago.

"The Club," a Democratic campaign paper, has been started at Versailles. It is zealous in advocating the cause of the Democratic party.

The Second Presbyterian Church was dedicated in Danville on Sunday week, and the eloquent Dr. Humphrey, of this city, delivered the discourse.

Judge Edward W. Turner retired last week from the office of Judge of Court of Claims, Madison county. The justices composing the court passed resolutions of a complimentary character to the Judge.

The Eastern mail, which has reached Hopkinsville via the Henderson and Nashville railroad, has been discontinued, the Postmaster General refusing to pay the price asked. The citizens of Hopkinsville plead for relief.

John J. Andrews, who was executed as a Union spy at Atlanta, Ga., in 1862, left $1,800 in gold for the use of the poor of Fleming county. The Flemingsburg Democrat says not a dollar has ever been used for that purpose, and asks the wherefore.

A mad dog in Jessamine recently bit a negro boy and a number of dogs. The boy subsequently was seized with hydrophobia and bit Mrs. Wm. Carter and a Mr. Knight, and apprehensions are entertained that they may suffer in consequence thereof.

At the sale of premium tobacco at the Paducah Fair last week, the first premium for bright wrappers sold to C. W. Moquot for $100; the second premium to David White for $102 50, and the third to S. F. Murrell for $89 50. All the tobacco sold brought fine prices.

Between 600 and 700 hands are engaged on the railroad line between Madisonville and Hopkinsville. Track-laying will be resumed at an early day. The labor of making the cut just south of Madisonville has been greater than anticipated, and the completion of the road will perhaps thereby be delayed beyond October as a consequence.

The Democratic Committee of Woodford county on Thursday resolved that their delegates to the Congressional convention at Lexington "are hereby instructed to vote in said convention for an adjournment of the same without nomination until after the ensuing August election and for a submission of the claims of the aspirants for the nomination to the Democratic voters of the district by a primary election to be held at the August election."

On last Wednesday a difficulty occurred between some Hebrew citizens of Columbus, Messrs. Ed. Weil and A. Meyers on the one part and D. Lipstein on the other. Lipstein drew a revolver and fired two shots, killing Weil and inflicting a dangerous wound on Meyers. The three had formerly been partners as dry goods merchants in Columbus, were well thought of by the people, and the unfortunate difficulty arose about business matters.

The Lebanon Chronicle thus records the progress of ideas: "We understand that six negro wenches planted themselves in the ladies' car at Richmond yesterday morning, and refused to vacate their seats when requested. The conductor, suspecting that the object was to make a 'test case' in the Federal Court, telegraphed to Louisville for instructions. He was directed to get them out, if possible, but not to proceed to extremities. The result was that the sweet-scented damsels held their position and the conductor succumbed."

On Tuesday a party of sixty men from Missouri followed five thieves, who had been depredating in that State, into Kentucky and captured them below Mayfield. They came up with the robbers, and, both sides being mounted and fully armed, a fight ensued, in which the thieves fired about fifty shots, without, however, killing any one. With considerable trouble they were captured. In their possession were seven fine horses, all stolen, and on their persons was found $17,965. A strong desire was manifested on the part of some of the pursuers to have Judge Lynch try the prisoners on the spot, but better counsel prevailed, and they were taken back to Missouri.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The rink obtains at Tuskegee, Ala.

New Iberia, La., has a fire company.

Revels has failed as a lecturer at home.

Mad dogs prevail in Winston, North Carolina.

Savannah is going to build herself an opera-house.

The health of New Orleans was never better than at present.

Captain J. C. Braine, of the late Confederate navy, is in Charleston.

Violent young tornadoes have been prevailing about Richmond, Va.

There is great rejoicing in Texas over the defeat of the infamous militia bill.

G. C. Brazziel was stabbed to death by N. B. Rachels, in Sevier county, Ark., on the 11th ult.

The mayor of Calvert, Texas, is accused of robbing and plundering that city. Carpet-baggery.

W. Noepel, an old and prominent resident of Corpus Christi, Texas, has recently deceased.

Mrs. Henry Coppage died in Griffin, Ga., on the 30th from the effects of an internal canceral affection.

About 1,000 bushels of new wheat were offered on 'change, in Richmond, Va., last week. No sales reported.

Rev. J. L. Johnson (whose address is P. O. Box Charlottsville) is to prepare the Virginia University memorial.

A number of gentlemen from "the States" are in San Antonio, Texas, looking for homes, with a view of settling.

Cotton blooms were exhibited in Lenoir county, N. C., on the 25th, and in Holly Springs, Miss., on the 26th ult.

The Federal soldiers at Calvert, Texas, have been going through a gambling house and "cutting up thunder" generally.

Captain N. J. McCafferty, U. S. A., (cavalry) was drowned in the Rio Grande by his horse getting restive, recently.

In many counties of Mississippi the agricultural societies are making arrangements to give fairs during the coming fall.

Sarah Stith, colored, aged 100 years, died in Halifax, N. C., a few days since. She remembered seeing Cornwallis' army pass.

The citizens of Charleston are preparing to erect a monument to W. Gilmore Simms, the distinguished Southern patriot and poet.

From thirty to fifty new dwelling-houses, stores, &c., have been built in Fredericksburg, Va., during the past twelve months.

Mr. E. D. Kent, of Wytheville, Virginia, had his jaw broken and was otherwise hurt by being thrown out of a vehicle the other day.

Col. W. H. Pate, formerly sheriff of Bedford county, Va., and Mr. Boyd, formerly editor of a Clarksville, Va., paper, have become insane.

Oliver Clifton has been appointed Mayor of Jackson, Miss. He is a nephew of Dr. F. W. Dancy, of Holly Springs, and a Conservative.

Byth Barlow, who was sentenced to be hanged on the first of July, has been respited by the Governor of Georgia until the 29th July.

The Radicals in Texas propose to establish a paper in each judicial district, and to amend the law about publishing laws to support them.

A dispatch has been received in Chattanooga from Hickman, Ky., saying that five hundred Chinese were there, bound for Chattanooga.

Mr. U. Westbrook, who lived near Munroe, Louisiana, was thrown from a wagon and killed by the wheels passing over him the other day.

The Lexington (Va.) Gazette expresses its choice for the "next conservative candidate for the Chief Magistracy of that State," and nominates A. H. H. Stuart.

Mr. Wm. Crossen and his bride were thrown from a carriage on the 25th ult., near Devall's Bluff, Ark. His skull was fractured and her lower jaw broken. Neither is expected to live.

A letter from Erath county, Texas, to the Waco Register, says that portion of the frontier is rapidly filling up with immigrants from the older States—many of them from Kentucky.

The bill for the protection of the frontier of Texas provides for twenty companies of ninety mounted men, who will receive $60 each per month. The Governor is to appoint the officers.

Mr. William Dougherty, of Tuskegee, Ala., was waylaid and shot between Chehaw and Tuskegee Tuesday night. He received two wounds, but neither of them will likely prove fatal. Mr. Dougherty is a son of Judge Dougherty.

General Fitz Lee, of Stafford county, and General Thomas T. Mumford, of Bedford, have accepted invitations to be present at the reunion of the survivors of Company D, First Virginia Cavalry, in August next, at Bristol, Tennessee.

At the big meeting of the negroes in Savannah on Saturday night last, the President said he "was opposed to all carpet-baggers and adventurers, whether they came from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Ohio, New York or Illinois."

Austin correspondents tell us that Mrs. Davis, wife of the Governor of Texas, and other friends were active in the lobby to procure the passage of the militia bill. For saying so, the Houston Times' correspondent was expelled from the Senate.

The negroes and whites are having a lively time at Meridian. The negroes have been, of late, very ugly, and the result was a collision on Sunday, in which a desperate fellow named Perras was killed by the sheriff in arresting him, and Matt. Crosmore badly stabbed.

On Monday evening last, a heavy storm of wind and hail passed through the plantations of Col. A. W. Walker and Mr. Glass, near Griffin, Ga. It did material damage to corn and cotton in its path, which we are glad to learn only extended a short distance, and was quite narrow.

Meetings of the survivors of the various regiments of the Southern army are now becoming quite common in the South. The 34th Mississippi is to meet at Holly Springs, August 1st, at 12 m., and the 17th Mississippi at the same place, August 24, 1870. The object of these meetings is purely social.

A United States soldier, belonging to the arsenal detachment in Summerville, Ga., was arrested, charged with the outrage of the person of a little white girl between the age of seven and eight years. It was difficult to restrain his comrades from executing summary vengeance upon the prisoner for his heinous crime.

On Thursday last a company of seven Scandinavian immigrants reached Jackson, en route for the home of Rev. Green C. Fore, of Rankin county, Mississippi. This party came at the instance of relatives and friends who were procured last winter through the agency of the Central Mississippi Association, for employment with Mr. Fore.

The little daughter of Mr. John A. Ashby, of Stafford county, Va., only ten years old, on last Thursday, June 23d, fell into his well, thirty feet, and twelve feet of water, and unaided extricated herself. None of the family knew that she was in or out till she went to her mother dripping wet. She climbed out by the rocks with which the well was walled.

Capt. William Ashton, of Lancaster, England, who has purchased the farm of Dr. Payne, near Greenwich, in Prince William county, Va., brought over with him sixteen genuine fox hounds from the best kennels in England. Since their arrival the pack has increased to twenty-two. They are pronounced by judges to be the finest animals of the kind in this country.

The phosphate deposits recently discovered by Mr. F. Stall Toomer, on Edisto River, S. C., have been subjected to a close analysis by Professor C. U. Shepard, Jr., and found to contain 53.79 bone phosphate of lime, 9.66 carbonate of lime and 3.25 of sulphate of lime. A large number of bones and other remains of extinct animals have been exhumed, and the deposit is thought to be fully equal to those in the vicinity of Charleston.

A fire broke out in the Lake House near New Orleans, kept by Charles J. Hoyt, on Saturday, which completely destroyed the building and consumed the furniture. The value of the house and furniture would reach, if not exceed, $30,000. The house was the property of the Canal Bank, and was insured, probably, to its full value. The furniture belonged to Major Hoyt, and was worth some $10,000, on which there was no insurance.

Dr. Young, the quack cancer doctor who swindled Messrs. James and Jones, of Bristol, Tennessee, of something near $1,000, and who has been living below Blountville, shipped his wife to North Carolina, from which State he hails, swindled a dozen or two gentlemen and ran away on Saturday morning with six young women from the neighborhood of the junction of the Holston rivers. He took the Western train at Union, with four of the damsels, and was joined at Jonesboro by the other two. He checked his baggage to Louisville, and is supposed to have gone to Utah with his "happy family."

The will of Archbishop Odin has been probated in New Orleans. He appointed his universal legatees: 1. Mr. Napoleon Joseph Perche, Vicar General of the diocese of New Orleans. 2. And in default of the first-named person, Mr. Gilbert Raymond, also Vicar General. 3. And in default of the two first, Mr. Gabriel Chalon, curate of the St. Louis Cathedral. 4. And in default of the three first, the Right Rev. William Henry Elder, Bishop of Natchez. Appointing them, besides, in the same order, his testamentary executors and detainers of all that he may possess in the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana.

A tornado, one hundred yards in width, passed up Juniper creek, near Columbus, Georgia, between five and six o'clock Monday evening. Its direction was from west to east, and in its course struck the new buildings of W. G. Clemons & Co., on the south bank of Juniper, opposite Chandler's mill, 25 miles east of that city. The two-story shop, about seventy feet long, nearly finished, was totally demolished. On the same afternoon a similar tornado dipped down on the farm of Charles A. Peabody, in Lee county, Georgia, about four miles from the same city, in a northwest direction, which tore up oats and cotton by the roots, and played havoc with the timber for a short distance.

There are in the United States 3,867 registered stills for the distillation of brandy from fruits. They are divided among the States as follows: Virginia, 962; West Virginia, 131; North Carolina, 701; Iowa, 9; California, 807; Connecticut, 120; Delaware, 22; Maryland, 21; Massachusetts, 38; New Jersey, 192; Kentucky, 369; Ohio, 89; Oregon, 5; New Mexico, 6; Tennessee, 193; Indiana, 147; Texas, 2; Illinois, 55; Alabama, 54; Arkansas, 49; New York, 99; Pennsylvania, 60; Missouri, 87; Mississippi, 26; Louisiana, 2; Georgia, 126; South Carolina, 2.

Senator SUMNER is no longer admitted to the White House. He opposed General GRANT's little San Domingo scheme for the enrichment of BABCOCK and others, and thus incurred the deadly hostility of the President. It is said that by way of revenge his infuriated Excellency will behead every friend of SUMNER's who now holds a Federal office, big or little. Among these friends is Minister MOTLEY, and it is believed that he will be one of the first to be cut down in his beauty and bloom. It is said at Washington that his doom is sealed—that his death-warrant is signed, and that he must come home, even if Mrs. MOTLEY *is* "the best-dressed woman in England."

A New York correspondent of the Boston Post says there are salesmen in the first-named city who make each from five thousand to twenty thousand dollars a year, and adds that "last year a man was discharged from one of the principal houses in New York because he had made, by salary and commissions, over $25,000 in one year. The head of the firm thought that was too much for one man, and gave him notice that he might leave. Another salesman made $20,000 the same year in the same house. It would be easy to name a score of buyers who receive regular salaries of from $8,000 to $10,000, and whose expenses to Europe and back, twice a year, are paid besides. Then there are many scores of salesmen who get $5,000 and upwards, some of these drawing during the year as much as $8,000. Of course they must be first-class men, and they are the same men who become, in time, the great merchants of the metropolis. It has frequently happened, during the past few years, that salesmen have cleared more money than their employers. When business is dull the employer may not make a dollar, but, whether he makes or loses, the salesman draws his salary and commission regularly."

The greatest sensation that Western cities have had for many a day is the great trial of speed between the steamers R. E. Lee and Natchez. The latter was built at Cincinnati especially to beat the Lee, and has been seeking a race by every means which steamboatmen know to be irresistible when tried on those high-mettled fellows, the river captains of the West. The Lee rather avoided the dangerous sport, but prepared at last for a contest which her master saw was inevitable. Last week the Natchez, stripped and prepared for the long race, sought the Lee in New Orleans, and left the captain of the latter no alternative but to surrender his steamer's reputation or "let her out." He did let her out, and the result at every point, as the two vessels went roaring up the "king of floods," has been given in bulletins to the excited population of every river town. It was a Cincinnati boat against a Falls-built boat; and the intensity of the feeling at Cincinnati may be inferred from the haste with which the Cincinnati papers met the earliest indications of the Lee's success, by the astonishing statement that the Natchez was not stripped for the race as the Lee was! We suppose they will coolly account for the defeat of the Natchez by showing that her Cincinnati machinery broke down in the effort to maintain a respectable position in the rear of a Louisville and New Albany vessel.

The City and County Election.

The office-holding element of the Radical party met in the United States Court-room on Saturday night, ignored the positions of County Judge and County Surveyor, and nominated Capt. CHARLES L. EASUM for County Attorney, W. H. SHEPHERD for Sheriff, Capt. T. B. STRONG for Coroner, Capt. J. F. HUBER for County Clerk, and R. F. BAIRD, Col. CHARLES A. GILL, Capt. M. BOLAND and SIGISMUND GRIFF respectively for Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Clerk and Marshal of the City Court.

The care taken to exclude all outside pressure, the unhesitating ease with which that ticket was unanimously nominated, and the bristling array of military titles, enforce the inference that the whole thing had been cut and dried and hermetically sealed in previous meetings of the Grand Army and other secret conclaves to which the masses are not admitted. There was no primary election, no struggle to test personal popularity, nor any of those spontaneous features which, in the selection of Democratic candidates, attest the presence and the power of the popular will. Hence the ticket is one that heralds itself as a caucus product, with its strutting array of Captains and Colonels, its sprig of shamrock for Irishmen and its small mug of lager for Germans. The bidding for the votes of all classes of white Radicals was keen and even indecently ostentatious, but not more manifest than the cold-blooded determination to confine nominations entirely to white men, and to white men, moreover, who never join negroes in political processions. NAUTS, the faithful, eager, and persistent NAUTS, was slaughtered with atrocious coolness and premeditation! Who can refrain from shedding tears over the fate of that heroic man, who blistered his feet walking in a negro procession, and even, it is said, wore pearl powder on his manly features to make it more apparent that there was one white Radical brave enough to practice the equality preached by his party?

The negroes were all treated like NAUTS. In the Radical arithmetic they pass for nothing all the year round and are only worth counting when drawn up in support of a number of white Radicals on election day. Those sham contests that were permitted to come off between the naughts (black and white) on the one side, and the caucus pets on the other, were too transparent to deceive any but tyros.

Here we have a spectacle for gods and men. In Louisville we have the very flower of the negro population of America. Many of them were born free and are men of education, character and wealth. If the Radicals cannot find material now in Louisville, and a fair opportunity to exemplify the sincerity of their theories, it is plain that they are not anxious to do so. They expect the negroes to poll at least seven-eighths of the votes cast for the Radical city ticket at the next election, and yet they offer them not one crumb of the party rations. Such things are "too good for niggers." The colored man is invited to a Barmecide's feast, and will be considered a glutton indeed if he cannot appease his cravings with delicate morsels of hope and the sweet sauces of flattery. What hope can he have that the dominant white race of Kentucky will ever soften or abate its political hostility toward him, while the little handful of white Radicals show him no respect, only enfranchise him to vote him, and only flatter him with words to use him for their own benefit? It is the notion that negroes can be played upon thus by those who condescend to such tactics that is at the bottom of all opposition to negro suffrage. That they can be driven to the polls like cattle, and voted in herds by the Radicals, is the very idea that, of all others, is most potent to consolidate an overwhelming majority of Kentuckians against every aspiration of the colored race. Right or wrong, this notion exists, and, however unjust it may seem to them, the black people can do themselves no good by verifying it. They have nothing to gain by voting for Radicals, because they cannot elect their men, and by vainly casting a solid Radical vote they can only harden the prejudice of those who are destined for many years to lead the public sentiment and shape the laws of Kentucky. Every sincere well-wisher of the colored people should urge them to let Kentucky politics alone until they can, by participating, make a good bargain with, or a good impression on, the side that is sure to win. They are weak and want help. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose by cultivating the confidence and the kindness of those who can help them.

We propose to treat the gentlemen on this ticket with more personal courtesy and charity than their side has displayed toward the nominees of the Democratic convention. The certain anticipation of their total defeat in August invokes our forbearance, and we welcome them to an open field and a fair encounter, convinced that their appearance will greatly simplify the contest in Louisville. The professed Democrat who remains an independent candidate now, or votes for one, cannot but show himself an enemy of the Democratic party and a disguised abettor of Radicalism. Democrats of Louisville, the tickets are before you. The continuance of your influence, so long and signally displayed in the councils of the State, is at stake. Think of your situation if you surrender the city now to the control of negroes! Sink all personal rivalries, all minor differences; nerve yourselves for vigilant, active effort, and pause not till the echoes of your victorious clarions send a thrill of pride and triumph into every hamlet and farm-house of Kentucky.

Leaf Tobacco.

The sales of leaf tobacco in this market since November 1st, 1869, as shown by the books of the six auction warehouses, amount to 31,396 hogsheads, and it is fair to assume that the price per hogshead has averaged $140, showing a grand aggregate of $4,395,440. These figures include frosted and frozen tobacco, a large quantity of which was forced upon the market early in the year. But for this, the average and aggregate would be largely increased. These figures, however, conclusively show the importance of this branch of business, and demonstrate the unrivaled prominence of Louisville as a leaf tobacco market.

The leaf tobacco trade of Louisville has a significance which attaches to but few other commercial enterprises. It is intimately connected with the agricultural interests of Kentucky and adjacent States. If a large amount of money is paid out to planters, there is assurance that this capital, in a large measure, will be used to bring still more of the great staple to this market, that new farms will be brought under cultivation, and the development of the resources of the State greatly enhanced.

The great object of the trade in holding a regular annual tobacco fair is to awaken greater earnestness in the cultivation of tobacco, and incidentally to bring together not only the choicest samples of the leaf, but planters from all of the tobacco-growing States and buyers from all the markets of the United States, Europe and the Canadas. In the past it is well known that the effects of these annual convocations have been in the highest degree beneficial, and have given renown to Louisville as a market, dignity and character to the business and an impetus to the cultivation of tobacco in Kentucky and adjoining States, the results of which it would be difficult to estimate.

The improvement in the quality of the leaf grown in Kentucky is universally acknowledged, and is evinced by the fact that large quantities of Kentucky tobacco are sold to Virginia manufacturers, and that Kentucky planters do not now hesitate to enter the arena and contend for the prizes where old Virginia, with all of her renown, exhibits her finest specimens. It is gratifying to know that Virginia will be represented here on the 13th inst., and that the managers of the fair have created a class open to bright wrapper from any State except Kentucky. Virginia, in this class, will be met by Tennessee, and from what is known of the progress of Tennessee in the cultivation of the weed it is quite possible she may bear off the prize.

In the first class for bright wrapper our friends from the Paducah district and from Hart, Ballard, Green and Metcalfe counties will be on hand, and this gives the most satisfactory assurance that the fortunate man will not bear off the rich premiums without a contest.

In the classes devoted to cutting leaf there will doubtless be the sharpest competition. The Mason, Owen, and Bracken county districts have already commenced sending forward premium leaf, and before the day of the fair the receipts, it is believed, will be unusually large. There is also a class for cutting leaf, in which the sections of Kentucky south of Louisville and the States of Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois are invited to take a part, and, as this description of leaf is now raised in large quantities by farmers in these sections, there will doubtless be a good display of samples, and we do not hesitate to predict a great improvement in quality over previous exhibitions.

In the exhibitions of black wrapper and shipping leaf there are evidences that the fair will be equal to any that has preceded it. The Paducah, Clarksville, Henderson and Green river districts will be fully represented, and the occasion will be one of decided advantage to planter and buyer.

A feature of the trade in this market during the present season which is worthy of consideration by planters and shippers is the large purchases, fully 5,000 hogsheads, which have been made by the agents of European governments. So large have been these purchases that the New York market has been injuriously affected, and those who have purchased to sell there have found their profits considerably reduced. This feature has been one of the principal causes of the continued activity here and the maintenance of prices. While this has operated favorably to the planter it has resulted quite as favorably to the Governments represented here; for it costs $1 25 to $1 50 per hundred pounds to ship and sell tobacco in New York before any profit can be realized, while those who purchase to ship direct to Europe can do so at an average of 75 cts. per hundred pounds, and can place their tobacco alongside European vessels without extra drayage, commissions, etc., which in a season's business amounts to enormous sums, and under ordinary circumstances absorbs a large per cent., if not all of the profits. The indications now are that this European trade will steadily increase, and contribute to make Louisville, to a still greater extent than hitherto, the best market in the world for the planter. Nor is this all; the sales in this market for all points where tobacco is manufactured are steadily increasing, and the period cannot, in the nature of things, be very remote, when manufacturers, in person or by agent, will purchase here instead of from second hands in New York, New Orleans, or elsewhere.

It is to be hoped that the attendance upon the fair will be large, and we are convinced that it will. Virginia, we learn from GEO. W. WICKS, Esq., who has recently returned from an extensive tour through that State, will have a large delegation of manufacturers present. We expect to see men representing the trade, from Europe, from the Canadas, and from every section of the Union, and we are confident, from our vivid recollection of former similar occasions, that there will be much to interest all who attend.

☞ The Chinese Prince who died in California recently enjoyed no little reputation as a writer in his own country. It is understood that a translation of his most celebrated work, "How to Exterminate Barbarians and Missionaries," is soon to be published in New York under the title of "How to Exterminate Rowdies, Roughs and other Radical Congressmen."

☞ The Chicago Republican says: "Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING seems to think his usefulness or ambition as a statesman will, in some mysterious way, be promoted by killing every measure of justice to the Western States." It is a pity that he doesn't consider himself a measure of justice to the Western States and go on with his killing.

☞ Within the last twelve months a large number of people in New York have mysteriously disappeared; but since the free baths have been opened there about nine-tenths of them have reappeared, and many a bereaved family restored to happiness thanks Heaven for the power of soap and water.

☞ The Rev. Mr. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, says he condemns DICKENS's "unjust and contemptible caricatures of the Christian ministry." The caricatures referred to are not caricatures at all. They are life-like pictures of just such ministers as the Rev. Mr. CUYLER himself.

☞ The friends of Gen. JOHN C. BROWN, of Tennessee, are making an effort to elect him Governor of that State, and his political enemies are trying to defeat the scheme by circulating a story entitled "How General JOHN C. BROWN saved GRANT's life."

☞ Senator SUMNER will live to regret that he ever provoked the enmity of Gen. GRANT. It may truthfully be said of our very able Chief Magistrate that he never forgives an enemy nor forgets a brother-in-law.

☞ The Philadelphia Bulletin speaks of "the very excellent Cabinet of President Grant." History will speak of it merely as a select national refuge for the feeble-minded.

CITY ITEMS.

ALL OVER TOWN!

The great topic of excitement is the drawing of prizes to-night in the *Grand Henderson Prize Scheme*. Only a very few tickets remain, and these will be sold during the day, as long as they last, at Scott Glore's, Commercial Bank, Willard Hotel, and Charlie Rufer's. Go *early* to get them. *Remember* $314,320 in prizes will be distributed on the stage of Masonic Temple to-night, and this is your *last chance* to get tickets.

HAVE YOU DONE IT?

If not, go *at once* and buy your ticket for the *Grand Henderson Prize Scheme*, which draws at 8 o'clock in the large hall of *Masonic Temple*, to-night—511 prizes, ranging from $80 to $150,000. This is your l[illegible] *chance*, and nothing like it will ever recur to you again. Scott Glore, Willard Hotel, Charlie Rufer and Commercial Bank will sell tickets as long as they last during the day.

Correspondence.

[Letter from Col. W. K. Higgins, of the Blue-grass Region.]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 30, 1870.

W. H. Walker, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Some two years since my health was feeble, and my weight reduced to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. At the suggestion of a friend I commenced using your Tonic Bitters. After taking a few bottles my health was entirely restored, and my weight increased to one hundred and fifty pounds; and I firmly believe that, under Providence, I am indebted to your Tonic Bitters for my return to good health. I send you this letter for publication, as I am well known in this part of Kentucky, and desire to add my humble testimony to the efficacy of your truly valuable medicine.

Very truly yours,
W. K. HIGGINS.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Grand Henderson Prize Scheme Draws Positively at Masonic Temple To-night. Commercial Bank Sells Tickets.

Beware of Tooth Poisons

Vended under the name of Dentrifices. Adopt and adhere to the only preparation that really preserves the teeth and hardens the gums—fragrant Sozodont. Its effects on decaying teeth are marvelous.

☞ "Spalding's Glue" mends Crockery, Wooden-ware, etc. jy4-MonWed&Fri

CAPITAL PRIZE $150,000! at Masonic Temple To-night. Charlie Rufer Sells Tickets.

How to Look Young—Sixteen.

Don't paint or use vile hair restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring-marks, moth-patches, etc.; and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in the way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around. je8 eod & weowim

511 Prizes of $80 to $150,000! at Masonic Temple To-night. Willard Hotel Sells Tickets.

☞Kentucky Cash Store, 106 Fourth street, Linens. ap13 dtf.

$314,320 in Prizes To-night! at Masonic Temple. Scott Glore Sells Tickets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Broadside for Humbugs.

Incompetency and assurance generally go hand in hand, and of all the tribe of pretentious know-nothings with which society is afflicted, the unscrupulous "medicine men" who attempt to tamper with the health of the community, are the most dangerous and the most impudent.

So much by way of [illegible]. Now for a special and particular application.

It appears that a mushroom growth of so-called "Bitters" is springing up under different names in various localities, particularly in the Southern and Western States, which the vendors have the hardihood to recommend to easy-going people, upon whom they think they can impose, as a substitute for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, long recognized by every class as the purest and best medicated stimulant and invigorant the world affords.

The concoctions referred to, being composed of worthless material, offer a larger margin for profit than that celebrated tonic, and hence the anxiety of dollar-worshiping dealers to foist them upon the public in its place.

But "forewarned is forearmed," and all parties whom these distinguished (?) beings are endeavoring to coax and inveigle into substituting trash for a standard remedy, are hereby informed of the selfish and sordid motives which underlie the representations in question.

The great popularity and vast sales of Hostetter's Bitters cannot, of course, be seriously impaired by these "tricks of trade," but as the debilitated and suffering have a direct interest in the matter, it is only an act of common humanity to put them on their guard. jy2 deod&w1

HOLLOWAY'S
VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS.

Twenty years' experience has proved this the most popular remedy with physicians and parents for those pests of childhood—worms. They are pleasant to take, and always effective in expelling the worms and toning the system up to its normal condition. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine have the signature of the proprietors on the wrapper of each package.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,
No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Sold by all druggists at 25c per box. ap11 M1y

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS
Seem to possess the quality of
Accumulating Electricity!

and imparting it to the body, whereby the circulation of the blood becomes equalized upon the parts where applied, causing pain and morbid action to cease. The Porous Plasters are flexible, and found of a great help to those who have weak backs or a pain in the side. Especially are they valuable to those who have neglected colds. They are often preventives of consumption; nay, they are believed to have loosened the grasp of this terrible affliction, and been mainly instrumental in effecting a cure. In variable climates they should be worn on the breast or between the shoulders, or over the kidneys, by those who are subject to take cold easily. je30 deod&weowim

Getting Married.

Essays for Young Men on the delights of Home and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. my25 deod3m

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

To the officers and members of Clay Lodge (No. 1) K. of P.—You are hereby notified to attend a regular meeting on next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge. A. G. RANDOLPH, W. C.
WM. H. SANDERS, R. S. pro tem. jy3 SuMo&We*

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 13, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Company's office, in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, in this city, on Tuesday, the 5th day of July next, at 4 o'clock P. M.
je21 d3d L. T. THUSTIN, Sec'y.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.

REV. J. M. MARTIN, D. D., will deliver a lecture at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday, July 3, at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject—"The Infallibility of the Pope." Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock P. M. Admittance 50 cts. Object of the lecture to pay for the Church bell. jy2 d2*

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE, July 3, 1870.

NO freight will be received on Monday, July 4.
jy3 d2 A. BROADDUS, Agent.

Notice to Shippers.

FREIGHT OFFICE LOU., CIN. & LEX. R. R. CO., LOUISVILLE, July 3, 1870.

THE freight depot of this line will be closed on Monday, July 4. No freight will be received or delivered. S. HORTON,
jy3 d2 Freight Agent L., C. & L. R. R.

DR. ALEX. FORSYTH

HAS returned and offers his professional services to the citizens of Louisville. Office corner Seventh and Jefferson. jy3 d3*

GRAIN BAGS.

15,000 GRAIN BAGS, assorted sizes, in store and for sale low by SHERMAN & CO., jy2 codim-2dp 244 Main st.

DR. GARVIN

HAS removed his office and residence to No. 317 north side Jefferson, bet. 8th and 9th. jy1 dim

SPARKS, STILLMAN & GARLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON RAILING,
Iron Stairs, Straight and Spiral,
Garden and Cemetery Adornments,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS,
SETTEES, CHAIRS, &c.
New and Improved Stable [illegible]ture, &c.
FOUNDRY & WAREROOMS
Nos 1,514 and 1,516 Spring Garden Street,
jy2 dim PHILADELPHIA.

Removed.

DR. BRANDEIS has removed his office and residence to No. 306 Third street, bet. [illegible] and Broadway. jy1 d4t

KENTUCKY WHISKIES!

100 BBLS. J. W. Lillard Jessamine co., 1869;
50 bbls. Bowen, Bourbon co., 1866, 1867, 1868;
100 bbls. Snapp & Johnson, Bourbon co., 1868;
100 bbls. Lewis Hunter, Harrison co., 1869;
100 bbls. Pure Nelson co. sour mash, 1869;
100 bbls. W. L. Berry, sour mash, Daviess co., 1869-1870;
100 bbls. Wright & Carothers, sour mash, Bullitt co., 1868, 1869, 1870;
300 bbls. Mellwood, 1869, 1870;
200 bbls. Beall, Stiles & Co., 1869, 1870;
100 bbls. J. M. Atherton & Co., Larue co., 1869;
150 bbls. Dan'l Boone, Franklin co., 1868;
250 bbls. J. N. Blakemore, sour mash, Franklin co., 1869, 1870;
55 bbls. J. T. Smith, Bourbon co., 1866;
75 bbls. Apple and Peach Brandy.
In STORE and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,
je26 25 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.

RUSSELL'S
COMBINED
REAPERS AND MOWERS.

Reaper and Mower, Dropper	$185
Reaper and Mower, Hand Rake and Dropper	195
Mower alone	140
Junior Combined, Dropper	170
Junior Mower alone	120

At the grand trial near Louisville, last year, the RUSSELL was the only machine that took up the damp and leaning grain to the entire satisfaction of the judges. Reports of the trial can be had at our store.

RUSSELL'S IMPROVED DOUBLE-FAN THREE-HITCH SEPARATORS.
For sale by JOHN DUFFY & CO.,
fell dim 121 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

BURLAP GRAIN SACKS.

THE undersigned, importers of Burlaps and Gunny Bags, now offer, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices, various sizes of Wheat, Corn, and Oat Sacks.
Weight and Quality Guaranteed.
WM. B. COOPER, JR., & CO.,
99 Pearl and 62 Stone st., NEW YORK CITY.
Agents for the BEST ENGLISH OAKUM.
Represented in St. Louis by THOS. H. LARKIN & CO. je6 eodim

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
CHEAP LACE STORE
103½ Fourth St.
Embroideries, Laces,
Lace Riviere, Lace Collars,
Lace Flounces, Muslin Ruffles,
Corsets with whalebones at $1;
Corsets with 42 whalebones at $2;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1. je12

TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE KENTUCKY State Agricultural Society.

THIS Exhibition for 1870 will be held on the Henderson County Fair Grounds, near the city of Henderson, commencing on the 4th day of October, and holding on during five days. The Fair Grounds are in excellent repair, and the most favorable arrangements will be made with the different lines of transportation for conveying stock and passengers to and from the Fair. The premium list will be large and comprehensive, and any information desired may be obtained by addressing M. T. FARRAR, at Henderson, Ky., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. J. J. MILLER,
my25 diaw3weowd Sec'y Ky. State Ag. Society.

ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA,
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.
GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS,
CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS,
SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES,
IRON STAIRS,
Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.
PATENT WIRE WORK.
Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.
BRONZE WORK.
Having fitted up our foundry with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, colossal, heroic, and life size.
ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.
The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.
Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination.
Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection. ap25 diem

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to the Public.

THE office of the Supervisors of Public Works has been removed to No. 242 Fifth street, where any complaint can be entered for failure or neglect on the part of the contractors to fulfill the requirements of their contracts.

At the same time the attention of housekeepers is called to the following requirements from the ordinance governing said contracts:

"Householders will be required to place the ashes, boxes, barrels, or vessels containing garbage, ashes, &c., upon the sidewalks or alleys in front of their property, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock A. M., and to remove them within one hour after they are emptied.

"Garbage, ashes, &c., will be removed from all paved streets and alleys running north and south on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and on those running east and west on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

"The contractors are not required by ordinance to empty tubs, boxes, or vessels left on ungraveled streets or alleys."

In order to provide for prompt and efficient enforcement of the provisions of the ordinances and contracts, it is absolutely necessary that the above regulations should be strictly complied with by householders, and notice is hereby given that, unless these requirements are met, the contractors will not be held responsible.

T. C. TUCKER, Supervisor E. D.
GEO. W. GOSNELL, Supervisor W. D.
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1870. jy3 d13

Jefferson County Court.

The Bourbon Transportation Company, Plaintiff, against H. B. Hill and others, Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lourano Goreman, Edwin Bullock, Talbott Bullock, and John Bullock, widow and heirs at law of John O. Bullock, deceased, of the holding of an inquest, under a writ of ad quod damnum, issued in the above styled action, to take the right of way as specified in said writ. Said inquest will be held on the 2d day of August, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., on the premises, on the Bardstown pike, in Jefferson county.
jy3 d3 J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO., LOUISVILLE, June 27, 1870.

THE Board of Directors have declared a cash dividend of 4 per cent., free of Government tax, on the stock and stock liabilities of the Company, out of the earnings of the six months ending 30th June, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 30th July next, both days inclusive.
je28 d21 W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

Notice to the Public.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., June 28, 1870.

FROM and after the 1st of July, 1870, the Louisville Water Co., for the purpose of bringing the water from the works within the reach of everybody, will lay the service pipes from the distributing pipes to the lot lines free of cost to all parties desiring to use water.

For further information apply at the Water Co.'s office.

By order of the Board. WM. F. BARRET,
je29 dim Pres't Lou. W. Co.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, June 24, 1870.

THE Louisville and Portland Canal will be closed on and after the 25th of July and until the 1st of November or the further order of the Board for the purpose of enlargement and repairs.

By order of the Board of Directors.
je24 dtJy25 E. LOCKHART, Sup't.

Fine Arts.

PROF. C. PERING will continue to impart instructions during vacation on the usual days (Wednesday and Saturday) in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, Crayon and Oil. Terms—Drawing, $5 per 10 lessons; Painting, $15 per 10 lessons, payable in advance. Residence 61 West Walnut, between Second and Third, north side. je21 d30

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh9 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICAN Fire Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Statement made to Auditor of State of Kentucky January 1, 1870.

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank, &c.	$ 52,269 39
U. S. Bonds and Bank Stocks	385,432 00
Railroad Stocks	30,360 00
Loans on Stocks, and all other property	23,393 28
	[illegible] 67
Total Liabilities	[illegible]

SLAUGHTER & CO., Ag'ts
OFFICE,
NO. 5, BANK BUILDING, COR. SIXTH AND MAIN STREETS,
je16 d6-Th&M LOUISVILLE, KY.

EDUCATIONAL.

Examination of Music Teachers.

THERE will be an examination of applicants for situations as teachers of music in the public schools at the Board of Trustees' Rooms, corner of Center and Walnut streets, on Wednesday, the 6th of July, commencing at 9 o'clock.

By order of the Board of Examiners.
jy3 d3 D. McPHERSON, Secy.

Vacation School.

GERMAN ENGLISH ACADEMY,
Northeast corner Second and Gray sts.,
Opens 8 A. M. July 5, 1870.
☞ Further particulars at the school.
jy3 c2* W. N. HAILMAN, Principal.

Kentucky Military Institute,

6 Miles from Frankfort, Ky.

The 28th Academic Year will begin on

Monday, September 5, 1870.

☞ Send for Catalogue to

Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Sup't,
jy2 dim&w4 Farmdale P. O., Franklin co., Ky.

10,000 CATALOGUES
OF
Eminence College
NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.
Address W. H. GILTNER, Pres't,
je30 Th&Sa&Mo-1stp Eminence, Ky.

Cumberland University,

Lebanon, Tenn.

SPECIAL attention called to the College of Arts and the Commercial College. Next session opens 5th of September. je24 deod1m*

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

PEOPLES' BANK OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 2, 1870.

THE Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. free of tax payable to stockholders on and after 5th inst.
jy3 d3 J. H. HUBER, Cashier.

Dividend.

WESTERN INSURANCE AND BANKING CO., LOUISVILLE, July 1, 1870.

THE Directors of the Western Insurance and Banking Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. jy2 d3 HENRY HURTER, Sec'y.

Dividend.

OFFICE GERMAN SECURITY BANK, BANKING DEPARTMENT, LOUISVILLE, July 1, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS will receive a semi-annual cash dividend of 5 per cent. from this department on demand, free of all tax. By order Board Directors.
jy2 d4 J. S. BARRET, Cashier.

Dividend.

THE Louisville Insurance and Banking Company has this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. from the earnings of the past six months, free of Government tax, and the same is credited to dividend account and held in reserve.
THEODORE HARRIS, President.
July 1, 1870. jy2 d6

Dividend.

THE Farmers' and Drovers' Bank has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 5th.
R. S. VEECH, Cashier.
July 1, 1870. jy2 d3

Dividend.

THE Merchants' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. from the earnings of the past 6 months, and an extra dividend of 5 per ct., both free of Government tax, payable on and after July 5. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.
Louisville, June 30, 1870. jy1 d6

FIRM CHANGES.

H. C. MURRELL,
Wholesale Grocer
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 177 Main street, north side, bet. Fifth & Sixth, house formerly occupied by Murrell & Weller.
jy2 dim LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership of Murrell & Weller having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will use the firm name in liquidation. H. C. MURRELL,
J. F. WELLER.
Louisville, July 1, 1870. jy2 d6

JACOB F. WELLER

WILL continue the wholesale grocery and commission business at No. 185 Main street, where he will be glad to see his old friends and the trade generally. jy2 d12

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Knoefel & Adams has been dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY KNOEFEL,
WM. J. ADAMS.
Louisville, July 1, 1870. jy2 d3

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of Tapp, Walsh & Berry expired by limitation on the 30th ult. The business will be settled at the office of their successors, Tapp, Walsh & Co., 268 West Main street.
W. J. TAPP,
THOS. J. TAPP,
E. F. WALSH,
J. TAYLOR BERRY.
Louisville, July 1, 1870.

Having bought out the interests of W. J. Tapp and J. Taylor Berry in the firm of Tapp, Walsh & Berry, the undersigned will continue the wholesale dry goods business under the style of Tapp, Walsh & Co., at the old stand, No. 268 West Main street.
THOS. J. TAPP,
E. F. WALSH,
S. HARDY SMITH.
Louisville, July 1, 1870. jy2 d3

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name and style of G. Grauman & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. Grauman assumes all the debts due by the firm, and is authorized to collect all debts outstanding. G. GRAUMAN,
ED. GRAUMAN.
Louisville, July 1, 1870—jy2 d10

Notice.

OWING to ill health, Mr. Chas. W. Frisbee has this day retired from our firm.
July 1, 1870—jy2 d3* H. S. BUCKNER & CO.

PIANOS.
J. HINZEN. L. ROSEN
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se5 dtf

FINANCIAL.

Statement—Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company.

ASSETS.

Due by Louisville stockholders	$115,[illegible]	
Due by McCracken co (ind'v'ls)	26,1[illegible]	
Due by Hardin county	13,6[illegible]	
Due by Grayson	8,4[illegible]	
Due by Caldwell	43,1[illegible]	
Due by Ohio	13,4[illegible]	
Due by Muhlenberg co.	1,3[illegible]	
Due by Marshall county	1,300 00	$215,867 00
Due by Caldwell county, for printing, &c.	$735 00	
Due by Muhlenberg county, for printing, &c.	1,946 00	
Due by town of Elizabethtown, for printing, &c. (coupons redeemed)	130 00	
Due by McCracken county, for printing, &c.	1,326 55	
Due by Lyon county, for printing, &c.	514 00	$4,[illegible] 55
Louisville city bonds	$1,000 00	
Grayson county bonds on hand	24,[illegible] 00	
Muhlenberg	347,400 00	
McCracken	474,700 00	
Caldwell	354,[illegible] 00	
Lyon	196,300 00	
Elizabethtown	30,100 00	$1,[illegible],000 00
Coupons on hand	34,136 [illegible]	
Cash on hand	21,[illegible] 47	
Bills receivable	9,[illegible] 34	
Land for road and stations	5,[illegible] 44	
Individual accounts due	8,117 11	
Demand loan	1,304 07	
Profit and loss (disc't on city bonds sold)	75,[illegible]	
		$[illegible] 36

EXPENDITURES.

Engineering	$110,471 06	
Railway Superstructure	67,150 45	
Bridge Masonry	93,226 [illegible]	
Bridge Superstructure	16,279 90	
Grading	588,209 13	
Motive Power and Rolling Stock	99,209 25	
Iron Rails	225,277 43	
Chairs and Spikes	26,340 97	
Section, Shop, and Station Buildings and Water Stations	6,509 97	
Engine-houses and Turn-tables	24,799 98	
Current Expense Account	35,534 98	
Mortgage Bonds (printing and stamps)	4,312 45	$1,178,397 94
		$3,182,331 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$3,0[illegible] 00	
Due Depositors	3,153 69	
Contractors' Reserve Ac'ts	53,808 49	
Interest Account	26,196 27	
Due Grayson County	121 75	$3,182,331 30

jy3 d6 A. A. GORDON, Sec. and Treas.

MERCHANTS' BANK
Of Kentucky.
No. 176 Main, between Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IN addition to a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business, special attention will be given to the negotiation of approved County and Corporation bonds.

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD COMPANY Are now offered at 87½ and accrued interest. Full information in regard to this security will be furnished on application.
J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.
je15 WeFr&Mo13

MECHANICS'
Co-operative & Building
Association
OF LOUISVILLE.
PERPETUAL CHARTER & LIBERAL GRANTS OF POWER.
Present Capital $300,000
$150,000 Already subscribed.
PROFITS COMPUTED ON THE CONTRIBUTION PLAN.

BOARD OF CONTROL:

Thomas B. Crawford	Banker.
James M. Bryant	Merchant.
Jas. H. Cochnower	Coal Merchant.
S. S. Meddis	Real Estate Agent.
E. E. Fall	Hall's Lock and Safe Co.
D. C. Hoffman	Express Agent.
Oliver H. Strattan	President.

Central Savings Bank, Treasurer.

Applications for stock respectfully solicited, and gratuitous information furnished in regard to the general business plan of the institution.
OLIVER H. STRATTAN,
je16 dtf 129 West Jefferson st.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Co.

OF THE SOUTH AND WEST.
No. 18 Carondelet St.,
NEW ORLEANS.

Capital Stock $1,000,000—Shares $100 Each.

The object of this Company is to build low-pressure steamboats, with water-tight compartments in the hull, and other valuable improvements, to navigate the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by private individuals in cash, labor, and material.

The State of Louisiana has by an act of the Legislature become a cash subscriber to the amount of $100,000.

Over $100,000 acres of good land, amounting in value to nearly $500,000, have been subscribed, which land is increasing in value every day.

The cash subscriptions will be immediately called in, and the Company will place, without unnecessary delay, a line of superior boats on the river, combining great speed, entire safety, elegance, and economy. The earnings of which, in the present absolute need of such boats, will be very large and yield handsome dividends to stockholders.

The following lands have been subscribed, some of which are offered for sale. Plats and descriptions of the same are to be seen at the office:

2,000 acres, Polk co., Texas, $13 per acre	$26,000 00
4,500 acres, Jefferson co., Ark., $5	22,500 00
640 acres, Poinsett " $5	3,200 00
730 acres " " $5	3,650 00
730 acres, St. Francis and Crittenden counties, Ark., $5	3,650 00
200 acres, Green and Monroe cos., Ark., $5	1,000 00
5,000 acres, Hopkins co., Texas, $5	25,000 00
4,428 acres, Tyler co., Texas, $5	22,140 00
4,428 acres, Colorado co., Texas, $5	22,140 00
4,072 acres, Brazoria co., Texas, $5	20,360 00
1,600 acres, Caldwell parish, La., $2 50	4,000 00
250 acres, Calhoun co., Ark., $2	500 00
80 acres " " $1 25	100 00
160 acres, Clark co., Ark., $	1,000 00
400 acres, Washita co., Ark., $1 25	500 00
2,243 acres, Sunflower co., Miss., $2 50	5,607 50
5,000 acres, Franklin co., Tenn., $5	25,000 00
1,100 acres, Marion co., Ark., $2	2,200 00
5,400 acres, Mississippi, $3	15,200 00
10,000 acres, Napoleon and Desha cos., Ark., $3	30,000 00
8,000 acres, Crittenden co., Ark., $3	24,000 00
8,000 acres, Tennessee and Missouri, $5	40,000 00
16,000 acres, Arkansas, $3	48,000 00
2,422 acres, Morehouse parish, La., $15	36,330 00
600 acres, St. Landry " $5	3,000 00
960 acres, Caldwell " $2 50	2,400 00
840 acres, Concordia " $5	4,200 00
300 acres, Tyler co., Texas, $3	900 00
300 acres, Caldwell parish, La., $2 50	750 00
2,560 acres, Wadina co., Texas, $5	12,800 00
483 acres, Madison co., Miss., $10	4,830 00
3,940 acres, St. Martins parish, La., $5	19,700 00
2,221 acres, Assumption $7	15,547 00
99,505 acres	$449,616 50
320 acres, Pike co., Miss., $5	1,600 00
99,825 acres	$450,616 50

Subscriptions to the Stock, either in good land, at reasonable prices, or in cash, will be received until the whole capital is taken up. Books are open at the office of the Company, No. 18 Carondelet st.
B. BLOOMFIELD, Gen'l Ag't,
New Orleans.
CHAS. R. BENTON, Sec'y. my5 dtf

BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION —OF THE— Western Insurance & Banking Co. OF LOUISVILLE, KY., JUNE 30, 1870.

ASSETS.

Real estate	$25,102 50
Fixtures and furniture	2,330 00
Revenue stamps	101 00
Expenses	6,537 84
Taxes paid	1,271 06
Bills and notes discounted	427,801 07
Cash	41,918 51
Due by banks and bankers	37,345 36
Due by U. S. Treasury	1,330 00
Bonds	26,000 00
	$5[illegible],280 44

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$250,000 00
Interest and exchange	30,613 71
Fire premium	19,289 30
Earned fire premium	6,738 97
Due to banks	298 06
Due to depositors	273,136 50
	$583,280 44

HENRY HURTER, Secy.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of June, 1870. C. S. MUELLER,
jy2 d5 Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE German Bank and Insurance Co. OF LOUISVILLE, KY., JUNE [illegible], 1870.

ASSETS.

Notes and bills discounted	$254,477 26
Office fixtures	3,450 45
Suspended debt	3,692 47
Books and stationery	936 20
Local bonds	10,205 00
Revenue stamps	135 75
Due from banks	34,073 21
Cash on hand	23,950 30
	$330,287 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$167,180 00
Unearned fire premiums	3,551 69
Profit and loss	936 49
Dividend No. 1	16,716 00
Due depositors	142,073 28
	$330,287 36

P. VIGLINI, Secy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 30th day of June, 1870. JAMES A. LEECH,
jy1 d5 Notary Public, Jefferson county, Ky.

DRY GOODS.

Pique.

3 CASES White Satin-striped Pique;
3 " Figured "
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
je12 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Percales, &c.

5 CASES Sprague's Lawn;
10 cases Pacific "
5 cases Printed French Jaconets;
5 cases Checked and Striped Paris Percales;
5 cases " " Pacific "
10 bales buff, pink, and blue "
10 bales " blue, and green Jaconets;
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
je12 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Corsets.

OTTENHEIMER'S D, G, L, W, T, O, G, S Comet Star & Helena Corsets;
Thompson's Glove-fitting Corsets in qualities E, F, D, & G;
Emilie Corsets;
Bostonia "
Kid-fitting Skeleton Corsets, new style;
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
je12 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Gloves.

EXTRA long two button White Kid Gloves just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
e12 70 and 72 Sixth street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
GREENS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 179 West Main, bet. 5th and 6th Sts.,
WHERE they will be happy to meet their old customers and the trade in general. Cash buyers will receive bargains. jy2 d7

Public Speaking!

CAPT. WM. LINDSAY, the Democratic nominee, and Judge WILLIAMS, the independent Democratic candidate for Appellate Judge, have made the following joint appointments, and will address the people at the respective places as follows:

[illegible], Todd county, Tuesday, July 5.
Russellville, Logan county, Wednesday, July 6.
Bowling Green, Warren county, Thursday, July 7.
Brownsville, Edmonson county, Friday, July 8.
[illegible], Grayson county, Monday, July 11.
Morgantown, Butler county, Tuesday, July 12.
Hartford, Ohio county, Thursday, July 14.
Calhoon, McLean county, Friday, July 15.
Owensboro, Daviess county, Saturday, July 16.
Hawesville, Hancock county, Monday, July 18.
Henderson, Henderson county, Tuesday, July 19.
Morganfield, Union county, Wednesday, July 20.
Marion, Crittenden county, Friday, July 22.
Smithland, Livingston county, Saturday, July 23.
je28 deod&wtjy23

SUMMER RESORTS.

Neff House, Yellow Springs, Green Co., O.

THIS beautiful summer resort, famous for its alterative and tonic waters and fine hygienic scenery, situated on the highest land between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, affording cool nights and refreshing relief from oppressive heat during the day, is now open. The house is newly furnished elegantly, provided with all the modern improvements, and will accommodate 250 guests. There are verandas which are 750 feet long, 10 feet wide, affording a splendid promenade in the evening or in wet weather. Amusements of every kind are provided. Time passes pleasantly. Music, balls, pleasure drives, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, &c. Terms—$15 per week; children and servants as agreed upon; transient customers $3 per day. Three trains daily (Sundays excepted) to and from the Depot of Cincinnati at any time—good until used. je8 eod? J. F. PIERCE, Prop.

Rough Creek Springs.

THESE Springs will be opened on the 8th of July. Situated in Hardin county, Ky., 7 miles from the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad. They have been a resort for the afflicted for many years. The water, which is plentiful, palatable, and pure, contains a large quantity of sulphur, magnesia, and some iron. It is also a fine appetizer. The most hopeless cases of dyspepsia have been cured and entire prostration of the system relieved in a short time. Our grounds for hunting and fishing are unsurpassed. The undersigned will use their best efforts to give satisfaction to visitors. The houses and furniture are all new. Board $8 per week; $30 per month. Daily conveyance will be furnished at Big Clifty Station, on the E. & P. R. R.
je22 d1&w? E. HANSBRO & E. CARNS.

Grayson Springs,

GRAYSON COUNTY, KY.

THE undersigned, having recently become the entire owners of this watering place, whose waters are unequaled by any in the United States, and having built a new Hotel, and repaired and painted all the blocks of cottages, and furnished same with new furniture, and added new billiard and bowling saloons, together with many other improvements, would now announce to the old friends and patrons of Grayson and the public generally that we are now ready for the reception of visitors, pledging ourselves to make our entertainment equal to that of any watering place in the South or West.

Daily stage lines connect with the E. & P. R. R. 8 miles above, and by early in July cars will deliver passengers at our depot, ½ miles.

There will be a good band of music on hand during the watering season for ball-room, &c.

M. F. Clarkson will give his best efforts to the comfort and pleasure of visitors.

BOARDING—Per day $2 50; per week, $14; per month, $50. je8 eodim W. S. VANMETER & BRO.

GRAND EXCURSIONS For Lake Superior.

Fare Reduced.

CONNECTING (after July 4) at DULUTH, with Railroad for ST. PAUL, and all points in the NORTHWEST.

One of the following splendid first-class steamers Keweenaw, Northern Light, St. Paul, Meteor, and R. G. Coburn, leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock P. M.: June 6, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28; July 1, 4, 8, 11, 12, 15, 18, 22, 25, 26, 29; August 1, 5, 8, 9, 12, 15, 19, 22, 23, 26, 29; September 2, 5, 6, 9, 12, 16, 19, 20, 23, 26. Leaving Detroit, Michigan, the following day at 11 P. M.

☞ Rooms secured and all information obtained by applying to HANNA & CO., Cleveland; EBER WARD, or J. T. WHITING, Detroit. je8 d1&w4m

MEDICAL.

HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT unites to an agreeable taste the most efficient and nourishing properties. It is also a very palatable and strengthening table beverage, and is now being used as such in Europe. The most eminent physicians of this city have agreed with the opinion of those in Europe, and expressed their approval at finding in HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, not only an efficacious and nourishing remedy for the sick, but also a dietetic beverage which is drank with benefit and pleasure by persons of all ages in perfect health.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich st., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, &c. le29 d6-WF&M

GRIMAULT and Co's
Chemists to the Court,
45 RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.
FRENCH MEDECINES
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
Grimault & Co.'s
SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH

Patronized for more than twenty years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings. It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

LUNG DISEASES.
Grimault & Co.'s
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

It is the best and most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping coughs, and influenza. In comparing this syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognize the superiority of this preparation. Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature, "Grimault and Co."

NERVOUS HEADACHS AND NEURALGIA.
Grimault & Co.'s
GUARANA

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhea.

Grimault & Co.'s
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR
OF PEPSINE

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heartburn, gastritis, gastralgia, children's diarrhea, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, &c.

Agents in Louisville,
PETER, POWERS & COOPER.
je13 d1awly-M

Wonderful but True: Chronic Diseases Cured

DR. H. SAXE, combining medicine with his extraordinary healing power, treats successfully all forms of chronic disease, such as neuralgia, rheumatism, fits, bronchitis, consumption, sore eyes, deafness, dyspepsia, dropsy, diarrhea, paralysis, cancer, piles, all sexual and children's diseases, fluor albus, falling of the womb (guaran'eed), etc. Terms moderate. Examination free. Office northwest corner of Jefferson and Eighth sts. je23 d1m

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau st., New York City. fe30 eod13

TRADE MARK

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 395 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 5 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Capraud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also, for M. Le Croux's French Preventive Powder for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician.
No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs
112 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine and Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotence, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 164½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

HOURS—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja29 dtf

Galen's Head Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1862, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1864—the only establishment of the kind in the United States that has been endorsed by that honorable body. And that fact alone should give it precedence over the many unprincipled QUACKS whose advertisements appear in every newspaper. SPECIAL attention is given to the treatment of all diseases of both sexes, including gonorrhea, seminal weakness, impotency and sterility, syphilis in all its stages, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Special attention given to the treatment of female diseases, including leucorrhea and sickness, impotency, nervous debility and female weakness, amenorrhea or suppression of the menses. Medicines furnished and a speedy and PERMANENT cure guaranteed in every case. Dewees's Female Monthly Regulator Pills, warranted to remove obstructions and irregularities—price $2. Superior quality Male Safes—price $1 per single one, $5 per ½ doz, $9 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price with full directions for use, &c.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury; and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
No. 73 West Jefferson st., bet. 2d and 3d sts., north side
ja15 Louisville, Ky.

For Congress—Second District.

We are authorized to announce JNO. W. McPHERSON, of Christian county, as a candidate for Congress in the Second district, subject to a Democratic convention. je1 deod&weowte

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Cincinnati
SHORT-LINE R[illegible]
Four Trains Daily, Time & Ho[illegible]

	Leave.	Arr[illegible]
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible]
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	7:15 A. M.	[illegible]
Cincinnati Express, daily	4:00 P. M.	[illegible]
Cincinnati Lightning Express, daily, except Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	2:30 P. M.	[illegible]
LaGrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	5:30 P. M.	[illegible]

je16d SAM'L GILL, Superintend[illegible]

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUC[illegible]
RAILROAD.
To Grayson Springs and Back in One [illegible]

ON and after Monday, June 27, 1870, passengers leaving Louisville on the 7 A. M. L. & N. R. R. Nashville mail train will reach Grayson Springs for dinner. Leaving Grayson Springs at [illegible] P. M., arriving Louisville at [illegible] P. M.
GEORGE [illegible]ACLEOD, Ch. Engineer.
T. H. W[illegible], Engineer. my17 [illegible]

GREAT THROUGH ROUT[illegible]
North, East, and West
VIA THE
Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. L[illegible]
J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as [illegible]

7:15 A. M. New York Express daily except Sun[illegible] Through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan Handle. [illegible] Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland [illegible] Line.

2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Lo[illegible] Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, [illegible] New York, via Bee Line, without change [illegible]

10:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making con[illegible] tions East and West, with through car [illegible] Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs. [illegible] NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the E[illegible] cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depo[illegible] 2:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the offices, corner of Main [illegible] Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Will[illegible] Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue [illegible] Fourteenth street. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup[illegible]
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashvil[illegible]
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVIL[illegible]
RAILROAD LINE[illegible]

Trains run to and from Louisville as follo[illegible]

Leave. [June 12, 1870.]
5:30 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail [illegible]
5:45 P. M. Nashville, Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express [illegible]
12:30 A. M. Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail [illegible]
3:00 P. M. Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail [illegible]
4:00 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation [illegible]

☞ Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and M[illegible] Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Exp[illegible] Mail run daily. All other trains daily except [illegible] day.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and [illegible] formation as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connecti[illegible] with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Tic[illegible] Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fo[illegible] and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard [illegible] Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Bro[illegible] way.
ap4 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup[illegible]

CHICAGO,
BURLINGTON,
AND
MISSOURI RIVE[illegible]
LINE.
CHICAGO TO OMAHA
IN 21 HOURS.
Pullman's Palace Day and Sleepi[illegible]
COACHES,
AND
PULLMAN'S DINING CARS.

This line, consisting of the Chicago, Burlington [illegible] Quincy, and Burlington & Missouri River Railroa[illegible] is finished and in perfect operation between Chica[illegible] and Omaha.

Its Splendid Track,
Its First-class Equipment,
Its Outfit of Pullman's Cars

render it worthy of the patronage of the travell[illegible] public.

This Line is running in direct connection with t[illegible] Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroa[illegible] between Omaha and San Francisco, and is the on[illegible] LINE on which the passenger can secure the comfo[illegible] of Pullman's Dining Cars between Chicago [illegible] Omaha.

ROBERT HARRIS,
Gen'l Supt. C. B. & Q. R. [illegible]
C. E. PERKINS,
le7 d1aw6m Gen'l Supt. B. & M. R. R. [illegible]

HOTELS.

St. Caroline's Court, Chicago, [illegible]

THIS new and elegant Hotel, situated on Elizab[illegible] street, between Washington and Randolph, [illegible] be opened on Wednesday morning, July 6. [illegible] rooms apply by letter or telegraph to
T. F. GILLECK, Lessee,
Late of the Brevoort Hous[illegible]
je21,25,28&jy4&6 New York [illegible]

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky[illegible]
U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS
This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc27 dtf

BEN. ELLIS.........1870.........T. H. ELL[illegible]
ELLIS HOUSE,
Hardstown, - - - Kentucky
BEN. ELLIS & SON, Proprietors.
THIS hotel has been thoroughly repaired and ne[illegible] ly furnished. ap8 dtf

WALTHAM
WATCHES.

The extensive use of these watches for th[illegible] last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, [illegible]gineers and Expressmen, the most exa[illegible] of watch-wearers, has thoroughly de[illegible]strated the strength, steadiness, dura[illegible] and accuracy of the Waltham Watch[illegible] satisfy that class in all these respects, i[illegible] decide the question as to the real valu[illegible] these time-keepers.

More than 450,000 of these watches [illegible] now speaking for themselves in the pock[illegible] of the people—a proof and a guarantee of th[illegible] superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great ext[illegible] of the Company's Works at Waltham, enab[illegible] them to produce watches at a price whic[illegible] renders competition futile, and those who [illegible] buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than [illegible] necessary.

We are now selling Waltham Watches at less prices in greenbacks than the gold prices before the war. There is no other manufac[illegible]ture of any kind in the United States of which this can be said.

These time-pieces combine every improve[illegible]ment that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watchmaking originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skillful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a center-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's Patent Pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair springs, now universally admitted by watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps, protecting the movement from dust and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.

Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch, is already a decided success and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To those living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the abovementioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability, and convenience, must prove invaluable.

Every watch guaranteed by the Company.

To prevent imposition, buyers should see that every watch should bear either of the following trade marks:

American Watch Co.	Waltham, Mass.
Amn. Watch Co.	Waltham, Mass.
American Watch Co., Crescent St.	Waltham, Mass.
Appleton, Tracy & Co.	Waltham, Mass.
Waltham Watch Co.	Waltham, Mass.
P. S. Bartlett	Waltham, Mass.
Wm. Ellery	Waltham, Mass.
Home Watch Co	Boston, Mass.

For sale at retail by all respectable dealers.

A descriptive circular, giving much useful information, sent to any address on application. No watches retailed by the Company. Address,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Gen'l Agents,
182 Broadway, New York.

Ask to see the new FULL-PLATE WATCH bearing the trade mark "AMERICAN WATCH Co., Crescent st., Waltham, Mass." It is by far the best Full-plate Watch made in the United States, and surpasses anything heretofore made in this country for Railway Engineers, Conductors, &c.
ap28 deod, Mo, Wed, Fri&w weow3m-3dp&3dpw

N. W. Horse Nail Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT HAMMERED HORSE NAILS.
Our Nails are manufactured entirely from "Benson" Iron, and are unsurpassed by any nail in market. They are the
"STANDARD" HORSE NAIL.
Office 68 West Van Buren Street. Factory 56 to 68 West Van Buren, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO.
N. CORWITH, Pres. A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y.
G. W. SMALLEY, Supt.
Send for sample card and price list. ap18 eodtm

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Important Decision.

Mr. Chief Justice Chase has rendered an important decision in the Circuit Court of the United States in Virginia, in a suit in equity brought to enforce payment by a defendant to the plaintiffs of their distributive shares of an estate, by which decision the administrator, who invested the money of minor heirs in Confederate bonds, was required to make a new settlement.

II.

New England Consistency.

A cute Yankee shoemaker brings a lot of Chinamen to work in his factories, and we hear nothing of their being "down-trodden," "the crack of the slave-driver's whip," "plantation manners," "the traffic in human muscle," "the oppression of labor by capital," etc;" but let a Southern man import a lot of Africans to work his land, and see what a howl about "slavery inaugurated" there would be. The beautiful consistency of fighting four years to abolish slavery, and then importing servile labor into Massachusetts, could only be found in New England. If the negroes had predominated in New England, and their labor had been found profitable, slavery would exist to-day; but, having killed the goose that laid the golden egg that built up their manufactures, they find now that, white labor not being cheap enough for them to make enough profit, they will just import Chinese and let the "horny-handed" find work elsewhere or starve. This is hypocrisy and greed with a vengeance.

III.

Filomena, Salcedo, and Wheat.

Now that we are in the very midst of a dearth of amusements, and there is positively nothing to disturb the dead calm of the heated term, it is pleasant to know that on Wednesday, at Masonic Temple, we shall all have an opportunity of hearing some really fine music, executed by admirable artists. Signorita Josefina Filomena, a young Chilean pianist and violinist, who plays the two instruments with equal skill, taste, and feeling, and whose repertoire embraces all of the choicest morceaux of Thalberg, Liszt, Rubenstein, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Gottschalk, and the classical composers for piano, and the masterpieces of Ole Bull, Sivori, Vieuxtemps, Prume, and De Beriot for violin, is the chief attraction. Signor Salcedo is a renowned performer on the cornet, who is declared by competent critics to be equal to Levy. Mr. Leo Wheat is already known as a very pleasing pianist, whose taste and touch go to make up two great requisites in an accompanist. The troupe will give but one concert, and there will be only this opportunity of hearing Filomena, who is a prodigy.

IV.

Mrs. Grant's Chief of Staff.

During Buchanan's administration there used to be a handsome, popular young Lieutenant stationed in Washington who was as ubiquitous as he was assiduous in his attentions to the married ladies whose husbands rule us in the cabinet, army and navy. He was tall, with dark, sentimental eyes, plausible, soft manners, clothes that were "frightfully swell, you know," nice white hands and lovely whiskers. His walk was mincingly military, and his habitual expression highly smiling. He had, like other good-looking young military barnacles, a sweet tooth for a pretty woman and what is known in the army as "fancy duty." It was impossible to pry him out of his snug berth at Washington. The Secretary who would attempted to order him away would have been so besieged by the wives and daughters of Secretaries, Senators, Judges, Governers, and diplomats that he would have rescinded the "hateful" order instanter. Well, this Lieutenant "with his whiskers" has been smart enough during these ten or twelve years to hold on to his influence as "the pet of the petticoats," and has by the fortunes of war become Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., in charge of the public buildings, grounds and works, one of the duties of which position, it would appear, is to answer Mrs. Grant's notes, for we find him writing to a piano manufacturer, who sent one of his machines, probably as an advertising dodge, thus: "Gentlemen—Mrs. Grant requests me (cool that in Mrs. G.) to write you (why not say to you?) and express her great approval ("great" is good, when you consider how much Mrs. G. probably knows about an instrument when she purchases one from a fourth-rate maker) of the piano which she purchased (wasn't it presented?) of you for the use of the Executive Mansion. She is perfectly delighted with it (gush No. 1) and finds it all she can desire." (Gush No. 2.) Now, N. Michler, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. army, is a good fellow, and it does look like a "mighty small business" for a soldier to be playing secretary or capering thus as a mere *lacquey de place*. It reflects on the army. Let Mrs. G. write her own notes, and Michler be put at something useful.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Spurgeon has no intention of coming to America.

Much of the hair worn by ladies is cut from the heads of convicts.

Mr. Greeley is now writing what he knows of the income tax to Schenck.

Ida Lewis holds daily receptions. She has a new supply of her photographs for sale.

A Cincinnati fool is writing about how Charles Dickens "filtrated though the alembic of my youthful vision."

"Use Jones' bottled ale if you would keep out of here" is painted on the fences of the Pennsylvania graveyards.

An unaccountable lady "of histrionic ability" is reading "The Beautiful Snow" at the defenseless people of Indianapolis.

The Indianapolis newspaper man who started the "Whangdoodle" publication there is now mourning for his first born.

It is said that a New Yorker will finish Edwin Drood. Will not some one in the interest of the late Mr. Dickens finish the New Yorker?

The New York Tribune is calling for the punishment of an incendiary wretch who fired an ice house containing five hundred tons of the delicacy.

Five names on one page (four consecutively) in the Norwich, Conn., city directory for 1870, read Slack Thomas, Slow George, Sly John, Small Nathan, and Smart Mary.

A New Hampshire census taker thought there must be some mistake when a woman there said she was 31, and afterwards stated that her oldest son was 27.

A Pennsylvania Dutchman the other day refused to answer the Census Marshal's questions. He said: "Dish tings makes an udder nigger vars. Dose fellers coming round in 1860 dish vays made de vars."

A pair of number two boots, tight pants a blue swallow-tail coat, bespangled with buttons, a "shoo-fly" cravat of the latest and most approved style, her hair worn loose and combed back of her ears, is the way Dr. Mary Walker gets herself up now.

By the marriage of Peter Ecker, aged 82, with Charlotte Southwick, aged 16, at Jamestown, N. Y., several of Peter's grandchildren are older than their grandmother. This Jamestown is the place where there is a woman who hasn't spoken for twenty-one years.

When a guest at the Astor House, the "Princess Editha Montez" told a friend that they charged her $19 for her board and rooms per day, and the friend asked if that was not a large price for one who had no money. She replied that she "was a Princess and must keep up the style of one."

Some of the boarders at an Indianapolis hotel went out the other evening leaving their doors and windows open that the "spirit of the evening wind" might wander in and freshen things. When they returned they found their rooms tightly closed and roaring coal fires burning. Fellow-boarders had been there.

A visitor at Mr. Dickens' house writes to a Boston friend that Mr. Dickens, after he received the fatal paralytic stroke, never regained consciousness, but "for twenty-four hours he breathed heavier and heavier, louder and louder, until a quarter of an hour before he expired he began to sob. At last the tears rolled down his furrowed cheek, and with one last sob his spirit departed."

A lightning-rod man, in putting up one of his rods between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, connected it with a Western Union telegraph wire, "in order," he said, "to relieve the lightning-rod if it should become excessively charged with electricity." He succeeded in relieving the line of its dispatches, which ran into the ground, and caused a large and well-selected amount of "cussing" at both ends of the line.

It is true that the Queen was desirous Dickens should accept some token of royal favor. More than one overture was made to him on the subject, but to all the proposals of the Sovereign he returned a refusal. I have reason for stating that the highest dignity of all was never tendered to him. He might have been made a Baronet, but to have made him a peer of the realm would have been contrary to precedent.—[Chicago Tribune Cor.

Here are some specimens of New York journalism: One paper says, "It [the mission at Constantinople] is a place upon who may be the occupant of which hinges a good many historical consequences." Another metropolitan writer declares that "The records cannot lie no more than did the truthful hatchet of George Washington." And further: "On Tuesday last a strange man, entirely surrounded by a considerable suit of spring wear, and making up the most agonizing faces at the resignation which some mysterious fate had evidently submitted to him."

On the day of the reception of the news of Dickens' death, a conductor on one of the street railroads in Syracuse, sharing in the universal grief, said to an intelligent appearing passenger: "Sad thing, the death of Dickens, isn't it?" "Yes, indeed," quoth the passenger; "I see he died at Rochester." Conductor (dumbfounded:) "Oh! no, he was an Englishman—lived in England." "Yes, I know that; but he died at Rochester, or near there." Then, after a moment's pause, the passenger added: "He has a mighty smart sister, most as smart as he is—*Anna* Dickinson!"

The Prince of Asturias, who has one of the chances in the Spanish crown business, is "a stupid, languid looking boy, with a very long nose and small black eyes. As a general thing, he is dressed in a costume that is most unbecoming to him. He can read, but writes most clumsily and unorthographically. His favorite occupation is training a little Shetland pony, with whom he spends daily six or seven hours. He speaks Spanish very slowly, and with the peculiar Castilian accent; French he speaks less fluently, but better than most Spaniards do. People who know him assert that, in case he should ever ascend the Spanish throne, he would be a meaner man than his grandfather, Ferdinand the Seventh, was."

Father Ryan, better known under his *nom de plume*, "Moina," esteemed and beloved by all who admire the true and beautiful in poetry, preached at Montgomery, Ala., last Sunday. The editor of the State Journal describes him as follows: "In person he is thin, and weighs not more than one hundred and twenty-five pounds; about thirty years of age; five feet eight inches high; little eyes; brown, curly hair, extending down over his shoulders, and has regular and finely marked features. His manner is pleasant and his delivery easy and graceful." Father Ryan left Montgomery Monday night for Mobile, and will, we expect, extend his trip to New Orleans, where he will meet many warm friends.—[New Orleans Picayune, June 1st.

We do not believe the following was written by a Kentucky editor, though it appears in the New York Post as coming from Kentucky. It is hardly credible that any Kentucky editor could so deliberately write himself an ass: "We do not believe that the people of this country are half as much distressed at the death of Dickens as the lugubrious editorials in leading newspapers would have us believe. We have yet to see the first person who has expressed much concern about him. The fact is, Dickens was one of the least lovable men that ever wrote himself into fame, and the people of this country had no special admiration for him as a man. He was a cold, proud, money-loving fellow, who lived a free and easy life. His works brought to notice and helped to remedy some of the minor evils of society; but he did nothing that was really and truly great. There is no character in all his writings that equals Di Vernon, of Scott's. Thackeray was the ablest, best man of the two. His works, taking them altogether, are superior to Dickens. Neither of them was the equal of Scott, and both will be forgotten long before the Waverly novels will cease to be classic."

GOV. STEVENSON.

His Speech at the University of Virginia Alumni Banquet, June 30th.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

At 1 o'clock the Alumni escorted into the hall the orator of the day, Gov. John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky. Hon. John Randolph Tucker, in introducing the orator, expressed the great pleasure he had in presenting a son of Virginia, the son of an old rector of the University, now the honored Executive of Kentucky, the daughter of Virginia.

SPEECH OF GOV. STEVENSON.

Mr. President and Brethren of the Alumni—I feel honored indeed in standing before such an audience, and under the shadows of this venerable University, to perform the services which your kind partiality has assigned me in the interesting exercises of this day. I feel that I am but the last in a long line of Virginia's sons who have stood for successive years within these halls to awaken cherished memories of the past and to unite by burning words and brilliant deeds and noble lives in the future. I congratulate myself that the success of this meeting will little depend upon any poor utterance of mine, but that the occasion itself will prove its own and most effective orator. I came to-day as no stranger to this spot, whose feet idly tread for the first time these sacred classic precincts. This is my Alma Mater. Virginia's fair land holds the dust of the dead who are dearest to me. The names on the register of this great seat of learning are the names which have been to me the guides, the teachers, and the exemplars of a lifetime. I come, then, at your bidding to-day to renew, after years of long and lengthened separation, my allegiance to this sole mother, and to deepen and freshen the fervent love I bear my dear old native State. We all come this morning to lay at her feet whatever distinction we have acquired, whatever laurels we have won, whatever treasures we have accumulated, as offerings of filial love for early blessings and privileges poured out upon us at these shrines. We lift our voices and unite our prayers this day for renewed and multiplied blessings on this cherished old University. What thronging, touching memories are evoked by a reunion like this! Memory bridges over the chasm between the present and the past. We face our youth again, and bathe anew in its morning freshness—stoutly refusing, however, to ask the shadow to turn back in the dial or to bewail the flight of years as the death of generous feeling. How many thoughts are stirred within us as the occurrences of the day carry us back over a longer or shorter period of time to our college hours within these walls! How many sorrows, disappointments, and failures have, in after-life, blighted the sunny and unclouded remains of our joyous youth! When, to-day, the familiar forms of beloved collegiates, of cherished friends, of revered professors, who then cheered us but now are passed away, but whose virtues come like sweet incense from the spirit-land to mellow and refine the earthly communion of their fellows, I confess I am deeply touched with the aspect all things seem to wear around me. The decade just closed has been the most marked and eventful since the fathers fell asleep. That mighty storm of civil war, which, like a tornado, swept over it, has left memorials of its greatness and sad traces of its bloody track. What stern sacrifices have been made, what trials endured, what heroism displayed, what deathless fame won, what lofty characters developed, what names placed aloft, like stars in the firmament, never to be eclipsed, you need not I should tell you. Nor need I remind you of the new era in the nation's life which has followed that mighty conflict. True, the grand old features of the land remain unchanged—the swift-flowing rivers glide on unchanged—the blue mountains lift their peerless heads in grandeur towards the sky, and the valleys are laughing with plenty. We behold plenty throughout the length and breadth of your borders—the impress of that locomotion, great constructive effort, the triumphs of cultivated skill, of matchless mechanical ingenuity, which so grandly mark the material progress of the present time. But still a moral order of things surrounds us. New social and political relations have arisen, new questions demand solution, new duties, fresh obligations, radical and fundamental changes, mark now our social fabric. It would be immaterial were these now who hear me, who have been unable to blot out of their memory the trials, the toils, the sufferings, and the losses of the past, old men, who gather no incentive to exertion, no stimulus to effort from the altered condition of public affairs, whose faces turn lingeringly to the glories of the past, when Washington fought, Henry spoke, Marshall judged, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe ruled, and your Barbour, your Nelson, your Rives, and your Gordon counseled, and who sees nothing in the wonderful physical advancement of to-day to supply the social refinement, mental culture, political stability of American representatives which mark that hour. But, brethren, when, upon the other hand, I see noble men who imperiled all, and lost all but honor in their late conflict, girding themselves anew for honorable toil, consecrating their lives to developing the resources of their native land, to the training of their sons and the molding of a race of men who, by God's blessing, shall be even greater than their fathers, and who shall yet illustrate that adversity is the school in which humanity attains its loftiest grace and highest beauty, I feel impressed that they cheerfully bear the burden of a new epoch, and are prepared courageously to meet its duties. Is there no call to the young men of the South everywhere for a greater or grander struggle for their country than has ever yet challenged their dauntless heroism?

He spoke of the present condition of our civilization and the importance of doing something to secure and sustain a sound, healthy, moral tone of public opinion. He proceeded to argue that this could be obtained by building up in each individual soul a noble, manly, vigorous, pure, brave, tolerant and self-reliant manhood. He showed that this manhood consisted not in place, or power, or shame. He refuted the popular idea of heroism, and cited Stonewall Jackson and Dr. Kane as examples of true Christian heroes. He vividly contrasted Washington and Napoleon, and demonstrated the superiority of the former. He ably presented the responsibilities of the different classes of our people, especially of our educated young men, and concluded with the following appeal: "Here at these altars let us consecrate our pens and tongues and all our parts and powers as moral, educated men to our country, God and truth. Let no thought of human approbation or popular promotion drive us from this proud anchorage. Upon the highest roofs of the grand cathedrals of Cologne and Milan, where no human eye can see them, where the builder himself goes up to the dizzy height with trembling step, may be found most elaborate workmanship in marble, the most exquisite designs and statues, upon each of which the architect spent months, if not years, of patient study and toil, and left them to be looked down upon only by the eye of God. So, too, the truly heroic soul builds in the grander temple of the human mind to further on each part into an able perfection, regardless whether others should come to honor it or not. Young men and old men alike, I invoke you to make this culture of a noble manhood your great aim. Prove yourselves worthy of this institution. You have a wondrous past to inspire you. Such an ancestry, such a history, and such a Commonwealth! All this is your heritage. The Romans adorned their dwellings with the images of their fathers transformed into household goods, so that the faces of their patriots and statesmen were ever beaming on them. The experiment was successful. The virtue of one generation was transmitted to another—bequeathed from sire to son. So the characters of the present race of Virginians shall be the bright, consummate flowers springing from this experience of the past, inspired by the memories of the dead, and untarnished by contact with the living."

Governor Stevenson has a good voice and delivery and was heard all over the house very distinctly. He was frequently interrupted by loud applause, and was vociferously cheered at the conclusion of his address.

THE WIFE OF A BONAPARTE.

An Interview with the Sister-in-Law of Napoleon—The Story of Madame Jerome Bonaparte from Her Own Lips.

A REMARKABLE HISTORY.

[Baltimore Correspondence New York Standard.]

"Oh! wouldn't it be glorious to have all Europe bowing down to one's shrine," said the bright and beautiful Elizabeth Patterson, almost seventy years ago. She had just heard from a lady friend that the young Frenchman, Jerome Bonaparte, had arrived in Baltimore. The Pattersons were then staying at their country seat, a few miles only from the city, said to have been one of the most delightful residences to be found in Maryland.

"You will come to town in a day or two, I suppose, and be introduced," continued her visitor.

"Indeed I shall," replied the fair maiden, "and take his heart by storm, too, and then"—

The beautiful Betsy could go no further. With an intuition keener than her wit and more subtle than her fascinations, she saw herself standing before the nuptial altar with the handsome and titled Frenchman, felt his arm around her, and heard the words, "With this ring I thee wed."

This story from the lips of the aged woman who so many years ago acted the principal part in this strange and cruel drama, assumes a weird and almost tragic importance. Under less public and notorious circumstances much could probably be attributed to the garrulity of age; but her friends, the veterans of Baltimore, substantiate most of the incidents related by her. Her own admissions prove that she determined to captivate this Bonaparte. Indeed, Napoleon himself, from the battle of Moste Notte to Austerlitz, could have displayed no more strength of purpose, no more determined ambition, than did this self-conscious and beautiful maiden in her siege at the princely heart.

Madame Bonaparte is now eighty-four years of age, and retains to a most remarkable degree the charms of youth. She is a trifle less than five feet in height, symmetrically formed, and up to this moment proud and careful of her beauty. Her complexion, naturally fair, is well preserved, and wrinkles, which spoil the faces of most persons of advanced age, are scarcely to be seen. The only signs of mental combat are two sharp lines on each side of her well-formed and still frequently expressive mouth, showing more plainly than bleached locks and failing strength the fight this remarkable woman has waged with her pride. The word love does not seem to belong to this strange woman's vocabulary. Ambition had most to do with her union, and its disappointment was the greatest cause of her sorrow. In speaking of her husband she will often stop to exclaim, "Oh! I was so proud of him: Oh! how handsome he was!"—but never "How I loved him." Her step is quick and elastic, and has that telling put-your-foot-down click which, even before her actual presence is felt, impresses one with a strange and really uncomfortable idea of her force of character. This gait seems to be wholly natural, although it is hard to tell where nature commences and art leaves off with this wonderful woman. Her face, which is decidedly Grecian in its cast, is the most variable face possible to imagine. Interested in the conversation and her audience, five minutes will suffice to express every shade of feeling ever experienced by woman, save the affectionate, and that never, under any circumstance, appears. A stranger, with a fair knowledge of her history, must, from the great similarity of the cases, compare Madame Bonaparte with the heart-broken Josephine, so cruelly put away by Napoleon. Only in historical resemblance is there the slightest analogy. Josephine was a pliant, self-sacrificing, intensely emotional and devoted woman, who cared for naught else in the world but the love of her lord. His victories were dear to her, because, fully understanding his executive and warlike nature, she knew that strife was a necessity, and accepted it as such, but with many misgivings and heartaches. Madame Bonaparte, on the contrary, would have led Jerome to combat and rejoiced in the necessity of war. Her lamentations over a defeat would have been terrible in the extreme, but a victory with Jerome brought home to her wounded or dead would have been "a joy unspeakable and full of glory"—provided she were to succeed him in power and the respect of the people. Napoleon wounded and dying was constantly present with the loving Josephine. As she so sweetly said in one of her letters, "O, my lord, could I but have you in my arms one single moment, long enough to know that you were not hurt—not suffering—not wounded—oh wretched word—not *dead*—I could breath again; but now all is darkness." It is not possible that such a sentiment as this could ever have entered the head of Elizabeth Patterson. No one would for a moment doubt her constancy; but Elizabeth of Baltimore is totally deficient in that inexplicable, all-absorbing tenderness that made up the disposition of the wronged Josephine. Her suffering has of a necessity been very much less than that experienced by the woman in whose life much appears so similar.

"Is it true, Madame Bonaparte, that you began the study of French when you heard that Jerome was coming to Baltimore?"

"It is true," she replied; "was there anything wrong about that? I reckon not," with a funny little toss of her head. "I was a young, proud, wealthy, and beautiful American girl"—with an accent as beautiful, which, from the lips of a younger or another woman, would have been to the last degree ridiculous and disgusting, but, strangely enough, from her seemed eminently proper.

"I felt myself on an equality with any princess of the realm, and had sense enough to know that ignorance alone could make me of less consequence to him. So I studied French, and when he arrived was able to do what no lady in Baltimore could—talk fluently with him in his own native tongue—and that was a victory."

Here the bright, gray eyes sparkled and scintillated, and for a moment seemed looking back to the time she surprised the royal brother with a welcome to Baltimore in the language he loved most; then, with a click in her voice which was almost metallic, she said:

"And I suppose you have heard, too, that I determined upon the conquest of my husband when I first heard of his arrival in New York with the French frigate?"

Not quite so certain about the propriety of an affirmative reply, I wisely temporized, and with an "Oh! I don't know," an "ah!" and an "indeed!" managed to appear profoundly ignorant of such scandal. Again came that harsh vocal click, with—

"Well, what if I did? That was no more than half the girls of the first families decided to do. I succeeded—that was all. Oh, success makes all the difference in the world—difference, too, in a moral point of view. Let a man or woman fail in anything they undertake, and they have no principle—are thieves—everything you are pleased to call them. But let them succeed in the same cause, and their praises are sounded by half the world."

Oh, how desirous I was of asking whether this step had ever been regretted; but the flashing eye and decided manner of the old lady warned all intruders from the coast of sentiment. With this strange woman the admission of a regret would be a moral impossibility.

"You were first introduced to your husband at the races, I understand?" was the next query. "And wearing a white wig?"

"Yes," she replied, "wigs were in vogue then. On that occasion we were simply introduced; but I knew by his manner that he would not be satisfied until we were better acquainted. The next day we met at a dinner party given by Gen. Smith, and I wore my own hair. Jerome was very enthusiastic about its shade and abundance, and made me promise that I would never wear a wig again until there was a necessity for it."

"You must have been very beautiful, Madame Bonaparte?"

"Yes," she answered. "It is no use at my age to affect prudery or undue modesty. You see nothing now but the ashes of the rose. Still, there is one consolation left me—the rose was so fragrant that the ruin can never be disgusting. My height and proportions were exactly those of the Venus de Medici." As the old lady spoke, she carelessly threw back the sleeve of her dress, displaying a wrist and arm which any modern belle might be pardoned for envying. I drew near and examined it. Could it be possible that the owner of such an exquisitely-molded arm and hand could be eighty-four years old?

"How have you preserved yourself so fresh and beautiful?"

"By remembering that a thing of beauty is a joy forever, if the possessor only has a mind to make it so. I have endeavored to keep the jewel bright and the casket well dusted. That's about all one can do with the exterior of anything."

Her expressions are for the most part extremely quaint and original, and she never tires talking of herself. When speaking of persons she does not like, or suspects of attempts to injure her, her sarcasm is as keen and polished as an Alexandrine sword. She has carried this acerbity to such an extent with many of her friends in Baltimore that, fearful of exposing themselves to her severe tongue-lashings, they no longer visit her.

Madame Bonaparte's account of her marriage, which she has probably described thousands of times to her intimate friends, is just as fresh and piquant at this late day as it was years ago, "when life and love were young." She was married to Jerome, Dec. 24, 1803. Napoleon was duly acquainted with the marriage, but carefully refrained from taking any steps in the matter until Jerome found it necessary to return to France, nearly two years after. Elizabeth's father, a wealthy ship-builder and owner, of Baltimore, fitted out, in regal style, one of his fastest vessels to convey his royal children to France. Upon arriving at Lisbon, they found the port closed against them, as well as every other port under French authority. When asked how she felt when she discovered the feeling entertained for her by Napoleon, and what her ideas were in reference to Jerome's return, she said:

"I hoped to conquer at last, although I did not think Jerome would have much influence with his brother. Any Bonaparte against that Bonaparte would never be able to accomplish much. I did expect him to return, however, if only for a short time."

"That must have been very hard," I remarked, as a vision of the deserted wife—so young and so fair—expecting in a few weeks to become a mother, passed before me in heart-breaking review.

"And what a hard-hearted wretch Napoleon was. Not content with breaking the heart of the woman who loved him, he must endeavor to murder the woman who loved his brother."

"There you are mistaken," she replied, quickly; "Napoleon hadn't the slightest objection to my living just as long as the Lord saw fit. He didn't believe in sentiment; no more do I. I respect the character of Napoleon more than that of any other man who ever lived. Had I once been allowed, however, to have taken my place in the French Court as Jerome's wife, the Emperor's scruples would have been immediately removed. Oh, how my ambition has been crushed."

This is the whole burden of her song. Never, in her most excited moments, does she let fall a single word of her love. On July 7, 1805, at Camberwell, near London, Madame Bonaparte gave birth to a son, called by her Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. Here again pride takes precedence of love. For a few years she resided in Europe, receiving an annuity from the Emperor of £5,000. Of her life in Europe she seems disposed to say very little. Her friends say that she lived in great retirement, for the purpose of saving all that she possibly could from this allowance for her son's future. She took great pains with his education, returning to Baltimore in order to have him prepared for college. He graduated from Harvard in 1826, studied law, but never practiced. He was said by all who had seen the Bonapartes to very closely resemble his uncle Napoleon. "He had," said his mother, "the exact characteristics of the Corsican people. His features were perfectly regular, his eyes dark and peculiarly Napoleonic, and the same square figure of the Emperor."

Jerome married, when quite young, a Miss Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., a most excellent young lady of wealthy and aristocratic family. When Madame Bonaparte found this union was inevitable her disappointment and chagrin knew no bounds. In speaking of this she said:

"Oh, that was another cruel blow to my ambition, and came very near ruining everything. To think of a Bonaparte marrying the daughter of a common shop-keeper, when he could have wedded a princess!"

Notwithstanding the apparent lucidity of Madame Bonaparte's intellect, one thing is certain, she must have dimmed all consistency, or she never would have given utterance to such contradictory sentiments.

"Your son's wife was not as handsome or as accomplished as yourself—not so well fitted to be the wife of a man of rank?" I suggested, endeavoring to draw out some excuse for her strange remark, or some acknowledgment of her inconsistency. Not another word on that subject would she vouchsafe. The shrewd old lady saw the point, and in a twinkling changed the conversation.

"Did you ever see your husband after your separation at Lisbon?"

"You know of course, if you know anything about history" (this with a little unnecessary acerbity), "that Jerome was compelled, yes compelled—you needn't sit there shaking your head—to yield to the will of the Emperor, and marry the Princess Fredina Catherine of Wurtemburg."

"Yes, Madame," with considerable humility.

"Well, after Napoleon's banishment I visited Europe, and one day met Jerome, with the Princess on his arm, walking in the gallery of the Pitti Palace at Florence. Our eyes met. I did not speak or move. Lifting one hand to his head excitedly, he exclaimed: 'My God! Madame Patterson!' and walked quickly away."

"For heaven's sake, Madame, how did you feel?" I almost gasped.

"Oh," she replied, "the next day I dressed myself just as becomingly as I knew how, and went to the gallery, hoping that he would come again; but he did not. I never saw him afterward."

The old lady's voice was as firm as ever when reviewing what to most women would have been a heart-breaking episode. Not a single tear was visible in the bright and beautiful gray eye. Her own words express all the feeling she experienced on that occasion—"I dressed myself as becomingly as I knew how," etc.

What living woman under such cruel circumstances would even have thought of toilet accessories?

The relations of Jerome with the Emperor were alluded to.

"Jerome," she said, "did not like the Emperor. He was afraid of him. No Bonaparte liked to be governed, and the will of the Emperor governed every one absolutely. Oh! he was such a great man."

"Did you love Jerome?"

"I came to have a great attachment for him. Our married life was very pleasant. We enjoyed ourselves a great deal. He respected me and I respected him. When he left me it was to plead with his brother. He said he would return, and I expected him in England."

"Did you ever meet Josephine?" I said.

"I never met Josephine, although she sent me kind messages. I never liked her. She should never have left the throne. She did not make a fight, and only made a fool of herself. Jerome did not know much of her, and she was never in favor with any of the Bonapartes. I presume they were jealous of her."

I spoke of the present Emperor, but she had never met him and did not know him. Her grandsons were high in favor, and she understood he was very fond of them. She had no relations with Joseph Bonaparte when he resided in this country.

Madame Bonaparte is very proud of her grandchildren, Jerome Napoleon, born in 1832, now in the French army, whom she confidently believes will yet be Emperor of the French, and Charles Joseph, born in 1852.

Jerome, home on a furlough to visit his father in his last illness, met his brother and grandmother at the bedside. The Madame, who is very rich, and very generous to her own, handed Charles Joseph a check for $2,000, which he thankfully accepted. Then turning to Jerome, she said archly,—

"I suppose you are out at elbows, too?"

"Yes, grandmamma," he answered, "you may be certain of that."

The old lady then passed another two thousand to the elder, and they went their way rejoicing.

It has been currently reported that Madame Bonaparte's father opposed her union with Jerome, and took her to Virginia in order to break up the intimacy. This the Madame earnestly denies, and asserts that he was quite as delighted with the prospect of the match as she was herself, and that it was not until he found she could not be recognized as the legal wife of Jerome that he developed any symptoms of dissatisfaction. It is quite probable that the Madame's conduct has been the reverse of amiable, for there has always been trouble in the family. Mr. Patterson finally cut his daughter off from her inheritance, simply deeding to her the house in Lovely lane, near South street.

"This was done to mortify me," said the Madame, "just to remind me that my grandfather was a shoemaker—as if I should ever forget it." The animus she betrays when speaking of this event is really incredible to one unacquainted with her strongly arrogant and despotic disposition. She is keen, and brilliant, and logical, demolishing, without the aid of established premises, everything to her mind weak or unpopular. She imagines every person that visits her to have, as she expresses it, 'some ax to grind' at her expense, and would never allow herself to be interviewed in any way. She is busy writing her own life, and intends to tell her own story her own way, when she "gets ready." From 1837 to '41 she spent the greater part of the summers at Rockaway. There, in company with Campbell and Whyte, members of Congress, and some of the Carrollton family, she was the gayest of the gay; considered by all as the fund from which to draw all that was necessary for intellectual entertainment.

"Did you ever feel, Madame Bonaparte, that there were other men in the world beside Jerome Bonaparte, and that it was foolish to give up your whole life to something of little more account than a dream?" I inquired, desiring, above all things, to get at some expression of feeling.

"Stuff and nonsense!" was her reply. "Was it nothing, then, to be the mother of a Bonaparte? nothing to feel that the recompense would one day come in the establishment of the right of my own flesh and blood to the throne of France! I tremble to think what kind of men we should have, if all mothers were as sentimental as you would have had me."

The question is, how much is this woman indebted to the First Napoleon for her education, and how much to nature? The grandsons are on the best of terms with the present Louis Napoleon, and the youngest is said to be a great favorite with the Princess Eugenie. This gives the old lady faith in the imperial future of one of her grandchildren at least. She lays great stress on the refusal of the Pope to confirm the order of Napoleon I. declaring the marriage null and void, and the subsequent persistence of the Papal Court.

"These are the diamonds given me by the Emperor," said she, placing in my hands a stomacher of precious stones, more beautiful and costly than any jewels I had ever before handled. 'And here is another present," displaying a breastpin, lyre-shaped, studded with marvellously expensive diamonds.

"Then you were personally acquainted with the first Napoleon—had probably more than one interview with him?"

"Well, the Emperor was very kind and thoughtful of my comfort. I had no title; that was all the trouble."

"Did you know much of Josephine, Madame Bonaparte? and what did you think of her character?"

"A sweet woman," with a little sneer on sweet, "but not dignified enough."

She lived a quiet life in Baltimore. She said sometimes visitors intruded upon her. There were two or three others that day. One wanted an autograph. Of course she did not give it to her. How did she know what she wanted with it? Probably to make some use of it and gain an advantage over her property. She saw no one but a few old personal friends.

It seems very strange that a woman of Madame Bonaparte's wealth should occupy simply a suite of rooms in a common boarding-house down town. Her rooms are plainly furnished, and but for a few articles of bizantine, which have been collected in her European travels, there is nothing to show that so distinguished a woman occupies them. There is, indeed, such a want of adornment all over the house that the place seems barren and comfortless.

Whether her anticipations in reference to the future of the Bonapartes will be realized is a question of grave doubt, and if so, whether in time to compensate this aged woman for her own loss of power, is graver still; but one thing is certain, whether she dies to-morrow or ten years from to-morrow, she will depart gracefully and in order, as becomes the wife of a Bonaparte. The determined patter of the little feet as they walked away with the little body told that story, had words been lacking to confirm it.

CROP NEWS.

TEXAS.

The wheat has been harvested in Northern Texas; the yield is large; the corn and cotton are much better than last year, while vegetables, grapes, and most of the fruits are abundant.

SOUTHWESTERN GEORGIA.

The crops in these parts are in a most flourishing condition, and the planters are no longer in doubt as to a heavy yield of cotton and corn. The latter is being "layed by" all over this country. Cotton is bolling, and the prospects of an abundant yield are unusually encouraging. The recent rains visited every portion of Southwestern Georgia, and accounts from every quarter report the flourishing condition of the crops. The sweet-potato crop, however, is not so good, owing, doubtless, to the late drought. Sugar-cane is in fine condition, and a large crop of this valuable product has been planted this year.—[Bainbridge (June 28) cor. Savannah News.

KANSAS.

Harvesting is in progress throughout the State, and the farmers are thoroughly satisfied with the situation. Wheat is not so good in some counties as it was last year, but the aggregate yield, in the State at large, will certainly equal, and very likely exceed, that of 1869. Rye, oats, and barley are all, as a general thing, better than last year. The breadth of land sown in small grains is probably twice as large as that of any previous season. Corn is in splendid condition all over the State, and potatoes promise an unusually heavy yield. Altogether, the Kansas agricultural outlook is in the highest degree satisfactory. We bid fair, too, to have an average plenty of fruit, notwithstanding the late frosts that fell not only in this latitude, but in all parts of the country, as well. The grape prospect is even more encouraging than it was this time last year, and many of our largest vineyards will undoubtedly double any of their former annual products.—[Topeka Record, June 29.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, July 2, 1870.

This has been a busy day in banking circles, three days' work having been consolidated into one. Money has changed hands freely, and the discount business was large. No. 1 paper was taken at 8 to 12 per cent., and other classes were thrown out and had to seek accommodation on the street at enormous rates.

Exchange is a little firmer. No one was trying to force sales, and, under the influence of a fair demand, it showed a disposition to rally, but we quote buying at 1-10 discount and selling at par.

Gold is not active, there having been only a few small lots offered. It is not quite so firm as yesterday. It opened at 112⅛ and closed at 112.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110⅞	111⅛
Silver halves and quarters	106	
Silver dimes	104	

Governments exhibit no signs of life. The prices have not materially changed, but the new issues are very little improved:

Five-twenties, 1862	114¼@115¼
Five-twenties, 1864	111 @112
Five-twenties, 1864	110½@111½
Five-twenties, 1865	111½@
Five-twenties, new issue	110 @111
Five-twenties, 1867	110 @111
Five-twenties, 1868	110 @111
Ten-forties	107¼@108¼
Cy 6's	112¾@113¾

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	118	115⅛	115⅛	..	..
" '62	111⅞	112	111¾	..	..
" '64	111⅛	112⅛	111¾	⅛	..
" '65	111½	112	111¾	..	⅛
New issue	114	111⅛	111	..	⅛
" '67	114¼	111⅛	111	..	⅛
Coupons '68	114⅛	111⅛	111	..	⅛
10-40 coupons	108⅛	108¾	108⅜	⅛	..
Cy 6s	111⅛	113¾	113⅛	..	⅛

Local Stocks and Bonds.—It is only in special lines that there is anything doing. Short-line bonds are so cheap that many persons are seeking them; and this favor is extended also to the preferred stock of that road. Nashville is not active, as there is absolutely none on the market. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th, after which time the quotations will be given ex-dividend. There were a few transactions in 7 per cent. city bonds, beyond which we have nothing to report.

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	134 @135
National Bank, second	98 @100
National Bank, Planters'	95 @96
National Bank, City	99½@100
Bank of Kentucky	94 @95
Bank of Louisville	85 @86
Merchants' Bank	108 @110
Commercial Bank	79 @80
Northern Bank	118 @120
Citizens' Bank	113 @114
People's Bank	98 @100
Mechanics' bank	
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	90 @92
Falls City Tobacco bank	95 @96
Masonic bank	100 @101
Security bank	111 @114
Louisville Insurance Company bank	132 @134
Farmers' bank	96½@97½
Western Insurance Company bank	129 @130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100 @
German Insurance Company bank	160 @161
Gas Company stock	109 @111
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	80 @82
L. & F. R. R. (common)	40 @42
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	80¼@81¼
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	79½@80½

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	73¼@74¼
City for bounty, 6 per c	76 @78
City for school purposes, 6 per c	76 @78
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	80 @81
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	77 @78½
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. E., 6 pr c	77 @78½
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	74 @75
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81 @82
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	77 @78½
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	76 @77
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	79 @80
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	97 @99
" " second issue, 6 per c	85 @87½
" " third issue, 6 per c	78 @80
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	76 @78
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99 @100
" " " new 5 per c	88 @90
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	93 @94
" " " new, 7 pr c	80 @81
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	83 @84*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	93 @95*
" " " (L. E. br.) 7 per c	89 @90*
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c	93 @94*
" " " con'd mort., 7 pr c	@95*
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	87 @88*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	89 @90
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	— @80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	88*
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c	90*
Masonic Temple bonds, 8 per cent	95*
Madison County bonds	89 @91*
E. & P. R. R., first mortgage	88*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

Coffee.—Messrs. Small & Co., of New Orleans, in their fourth annual statement of the coffee trade of New Orleans, furnish some important statistics, which will be of interest to dealers. With reference to the trade at Southern ports, and the probabilities of an increased demand they say:

It is gratifying to note the steady and gradual increase from year to year of importations at all Southern ports—this year greater than any previous (Savannah excepted) since the war—while the receipts at all the Northern ports have decreased. And when we consider that the entire South is daily becoming more prosperous from her agricultural resources, affording all classes the means of indulging in what has been almost considered a luxury heretofore—there is every reason to predict that the consumption will yet continue to increase in this section; for in addition to the white population, that has heretofore been considered the chief consumer of coffee in the South, we have to add, say about 3,500,000 freedmen, who have also become regular and large consumers. In this connection we wish to give other reasons for believing the consumption will materially increase, not only in the Southern States, but throughout the entire Union. The prospect of lower prices ruling this year, effected by the low rate of gold, and the proposed reduction by Congress of the duty from 5 to 3c per pound, the flattering prospect of the cotton and sugar crops in this section and the grain crops of the West, favor such a result, of which increase New Orleans should receive her proportion.

The imports and sales of Rio coffee for the year ending June 30, 1870, are given as follows:

RECEIPTS.	Bags.	SALES.	Bags.
New York	621,834	New York	698,600
Baltimore	399,864	Baltimore	413,340
Mobile	31,847	Mobile	33,318
Savannah	9,962	Savannah	13,162
Galveston	11,695	Galveston	6,795
Philadelphia	2,502	Philadelphia	2,502
		Boston	2,500
Total	1,077,847	Total	1,170,217
Add for N. O.	141,027	Add for N. O.	158,733
Grand total	1,218,704	Grand total	1,328,950
Stock left over from last year	209,277		

	Bags.
Total imports of Brazil coffee to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1870	1,218,701
Imports same time, 1869	1,266,360
Decrease for this year in imports	47,659
Sales of Brazil coffee in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1870	1,328,950
Sales of Brazil coffee in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1869	1,273,872
Increase of sales this year	55,078

COMPARATIVE STOCK AT ALL THE PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

	Bags.
July 1, 1867	97,540
July 1, 1868	216,789
July 1, 1869	209,277
July 1, 1870	99,028

STOCK IN FIRST HANDS THIS DAY.

	Bags.		Bags.
New York	65,350	Am't bro't for'd	96,178
Baltimore	25,828	Mobile	1,850
Galveston	4,900	Savannah	1,000
		Total	96,028

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	121	380
Butter, pkgs	..	..
Bacon, casks	20	52
Bacon, tcs	3	200
Bagging, pcs	403	126
Bale Rope, coils	18	4
Cement, bbls	..	430
Cheese, pkgs	20	4
Candles, bxs	..	23
Coffee, bgs	9	287
Corn, bgs	..	86
Coal, bush	..	1250
Cotton, bales	280	301
Dried fruit	..	5
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	17	173
Feathers, bags	63	24
Eggs, bxs and bbls	..	..
Flour, bbls	470	165
Furniture, pkgs	87	205
Hides, bbls	211	..
Hay, bales	122	42
Hogs, head	16	189
Horses, head	..	11
Iron, pig, tons	65	65
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	1180	1135
Lard, tcs	..	154
Lard, kegs	85	4
Malt, sks	100	200
Merchandise, pkgs	659	724
Mules, head	..	..
Nails, kegs	380	153
Oats, sacks	76	18
Offal, sks	520	..
Potatoes, bbls	5	240
Pork, mess, bbls	..	..
Rags, bales	43	..
Rice, casks	..	..
Sugar, hhds	4	1
Sugar, bxs and bbls	70	91
Salt, bbls	..	82
Seeds, bags	..	10
Shingles, no	..	..
Tobacco, hhds	245	830
Tobacco, boxes	28	162
Whisky, bbls	854	277
Wheat, sacks	114	..
Wool, sacks	46	..
Woodenware, pkgs	6	280

Weekly Review of the Market.

ALCOHOL—The market during the week has been quiet, and closes steady at $2 05@2 07 in bbl lots.

APPLES—Early apples have been in fair supply, and prices have declined. We quote at $3@4 per bbl on arrival.

ALE AND BEER—Prices have undergone no quotable change during the week, and the market is well supplied. We continue to quote at $13 per bbl for cream ale, and Madison ale at $1 30 per dozen in quart bottles. Lager beer is held at $10@11 per bbl, and quarter bbls at $2 50@2 75. Common beer commands $6 per bbl and $1 50 per keg.

BROOMS—Are in ample supply to meet the demand, and prices are unchanged. We quote Shaker at $4@4 50 per dozen, and common at $2 50@3 50.

BARK—Receipts are liberal, and prices are unchanged. We quote chestnut oak at $11@12 per cord.

BARLEY—The market is quiet. We quote at 90 to $1 15 for spring and fall, on arrival and from store.

BEESWAX—Is steady, and prime lots find ready sale at 28 to 30c per lb.

BEANS—Are quiet and nominal. We quote at $1 75 to $2 50 per bushel for common to choice navy.

BAGS—Prices have undergone no quotable change during the week. Grain bags and burlaps are in fair request. Gunnies are dull and in light supply. We quote:

2-bushel	42½@45
2½-bushel	50 @55
3-bushel	60 @65
4-bushel burlaps	19 @20
2-bushel do	14 @14½
Gunnies, in bales	20 @20½
do resewed	21½@22

BATTING—Prices are unchanged, and Nos. 1 and 2 are sold at 25@28c per lb.

BUTTER—Receipts of country butter continue large, and during the extreme warm weather which has prevailed prices have been irregular. Sales have ranged all the way from 10 to 20c, according to quality and condition. We note sales 1,800 lbs choice at 17c.

BAGGING—The market continues to rule firm, and dealers express entire confidence in the future of prices. Estimating the product of all the looms in the country, as also stocks of India bagging in the country and in sight, the opinion prevails that the supply will not be sufficient to meet the demand, and that higher prices will prevail. As a consequence manufacturers are firm in their views, and are disposed to ask extreme rates. We quote at 29½@30c for 2-lb Kentucky hemp bagging, and 30@31c for 2¼-lb flax. We note sales 100 lbs flax bagging at 30c.

CORNMEAL—Is steady, and bolted is in demand at $1 00@1 05 per bushel, loose. Kiln-dried is firm at $6 10@6 25 per barrel.

COFFEE—There has been a good jobbing demand during the week, and dealers report prices steady. We quote:

Fancy	23 @23½c.
Choice Rio	22 @22½c.
Prime Rio	21@22 c.
Good Rio	20 @21 c.
Fair Rio	19 @20 c.
Common Rio	18 @19 c.
Laguayra	22½@24 c.
Java	29 @30 c.
Ceylon	24 @25 c.

CORN—The market during the week has been moderately active, and sales have been made of choice shelled at from $1 08@1 12 per bushel. Ear corn is steady at 90c@$1 on arrival and from store.

COTTON YARNS—Are quotably unchanged, with a moderate demand, and the market is well supplied. We continue to quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	16 @18c
" 600, " at	14 @16c
" 700, " at	12 @14c
Cotton rope	38 @40c
Carpet chain	36 @38c
Candle wick	36 @38c

CHEESE—Prices have declined a fraction during the week, and Ohio factory cheese is selling at 12½@13½c per lb. Western Reserve is in light request at 12@12½c.

CANDLES—Are steady, and a slight advance has been established during the week. We note sales of 400 boxes 12-oz star at 13c. We quote full weight star at 17½@18c; 12-oz at 13@14c, and 11-oz at 12@13c. Tallow candles at 13@13½c.

COTTON—The market has for some time past ruled quiet and dull, and prices have declined. Transactions have been of limited importance, chiefly to spinners, who have purchased with extreme caution, and only to supply pressing wants. We quote:

Middling	18½
Low middling	17½
Good ordinary	16
Ordinary	13 @14

CEMENT—Prices are unchanged, with a good demand. Sales are made at $1 75@2 00 per bbl. We note sales of 430 bbls to-day at quotations.

COOPERAGE AND COOPER STUFF—A fair demand for flour barrels is reported, as also for the various descriptions of stock, and prices are steady. We quote:

Bourbon bbls, iron-hooped	$2 15
Highwine bbls, wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 60
Oil bbls	2 00
Pork bbls	1 25
Lard tierces	1 50
Ham tierces	1 00
Bacon hhds	2 10
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	55
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 25
" " " iron-hooped	1 50
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	90
" " five gallons	80

COOPER STUFF—We quote:

Bbl poles, per 1,000	$12 00@14 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	25 00
Staves, per 1,000	18 00

CANNED GOODS—We have no change to note in fruits, sauces, etc.; we note, however, an advance in oysters. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 50@2 75
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	4 00@4 25
Cherries	4 25@4 50
Gooseberries	2 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	4 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 50@5 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	6 00@6 50
Tomatoes, per doz	1 50@1 75
Jellies, per doz	2 65@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 75@5 25
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 25@2 50
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 65@3 25
Pickles, English	4 25@4 50

CANNED FISH—A fair trade is reported, and prices are steady. We quote:

Oysters, 2-lb cans, per dozen	$3 60@3 75
Oysters, 1-lb cans, per dozen	1 60@1 75
Oysters, spiced, per dozen	4 50@5 00
Lobsters, 1-lb cans	2 25@2 50
Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 50@

COAL—The market is abundantly supplied, with a liberal local demand. We quote at $4 25 per load of 25 bush for Pittsburg coal. By barge load we quote Pittsburg at 12c, cannel at 13c, and 11c for Pomeroy.

DRIED FRUIT—Very little is doing, and only light remnant lots are in the market. Prices are nominal. We quote apples at 4@4½c; half peaches at 4½@5½c; quarters at 4@4½c per lb.

EGGS—Prices have declined during the week, receipts have been liberal, and the market closes at 13@14c per dozen. We note sale of 400 dozen at 14c.

FLAXSEED—Is quotably unchanged, with light offerings. We quote at $1 75@2 00 per bu.

FISH—We note a decline in mackerel and a slight advance in sardines. We quote:

Mackerel,	No. 1, medium	20 00@
Do	No. 2, large, bbl	17 00@17 50
Do	No. 2, do hf bbl	9 25@9 50
Do	No. 2, medium	16 50@17 00
Do	No. 2, do half bbl	8 25@8 75
Do	No. 3, large	14 50@15 00
Do	No. 3, small	9 50@10 00
Do	No. 3, do half bbl	6 00@6 50
Do	No. 1, kits	2 75@3 00
Do	No. 2, kits	1 90@2 25
Do	No. 3, kits, large	1 50@1 75
White fish, half bbl,	No. 1	8 25@
Do	No. 2	7 75@
Do	No. 3	6 50@
Herring, bbls		8 50@9 50
Sardines		18½@34c

FOREIGN FRUITS—Lemons are firm at an advance. We quote at $14@16 per box. Layer raisins are steady at $4 65@4 85; Zante currants at 16@18c.

FLOUR—The market has exhibited a fair degree of activity during the week, and liberal sales have been made to the local trade, as also for export. The tone of the market is weaker, though dealers have not revised quotations. Sales to-day include 350 bbls assorted grades at quotations.

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 75@5 00
Extra	5 00@5 50
Extra family	5 50@6 00
A No. 1	6 00@6 75
Fancy	6 75@7 75
Rye Flour	5 25@5 75

GINSENG—Is a shade firmer, and good to choice lots command 57@58c on arrival.

HAY—Is in fair local demand, and dealers are well supplied. We quote at $18@20 per ton from store and delivered at depot.

HEMP—Is in good request and firm at $180@200 per ton for prime to choice rough-dressed.

HIDES—Are steady and dealers are taking all that offer at quotations. We quote dry flint at 17@19c per lb, dry-salted at 14@15c per lb, and green-salted hides at 8@8½c per pound.

IRON COTTON TIES—An active demand is anticipated, and stocks are ample. We quote at 6@7c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers report a fair trade for the season, and prices steady. We quote:

Bar, lb, S C	3@3¼	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	@4¼	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5½@6	Amer'n blister	11@13
Sheet	5½@6½	German	12@15
Boiler	8 @9	Stl. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	9 @9½	Iron plow w'gs	4½
Castings	4 @5¼	Steel do	10@12
Pulleys	8 @9	Iron plow slabs	6

LEATHER—Is unchanged in every respect, with ample stocks.

Oak sole tan	40@41	French calf pr dz	$40@70
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slautr	34@38	Hog skins	13@16
Harness	40@43	Eng. hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	46@47	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28c
Calf city	1 40@1 50		
Bridles per doz	$54@72		
Upper per doz	42@54		

LUMBER—A good business in lumber is reported and stocks are ample. Prices are unchanged. We quote;

Wh. pine lum,	clear 1 inch, per M	$55 00@60 00
do	1¼ and 2 inches	60 00
do	Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do	1¼ and 2 inch	50 00
do	Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber		20 00
Fencing		20 00
Hemlock lumber		15 00@18 00
Poplar		22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M		50 00@
do	Third rate	37 50
do	Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring		30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M		25 00
	Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M		6 50
do	16-inch pine, per M	5 00
do	16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@4 00

LIME—Is in good demand at 95c to $1 per bbl.

MALT—Is steady, with a fair demand. We note sales of 500 bushs spring at $1; 250 bushs fall at $1 20. We quote fall malt at $1 30@1 40; spring $1@1 10; Canada at $1 25; rye at $1 05@1 15; corn $1 35.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks are now fully up to the requirements of the market, and buyers may be assured that their wants can be fully and promptly supplied. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @65
Va. fine, ¼ lbs and 14's	68 @75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80 @90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68 @70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ¼'s and 14's	65 @68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ¼s	62 @65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—A light demand for New Orleans molasses is reported, and sales are made at 80@90c per gal for bbls and hf bbls. Sirups are in good demand, and the market is well supplied; prices range from 40c to $1 00 per gal.

NAILS—Are in good request and stocks are ample; prices are steady. We quote:

10d at $4 00@4 25	6d at $4 75@5 00
40d at $4 25@4 50	4d at $5 00@5 25
8d at $4 50@4 75	3d at $5 75@6 00

Cut spikes are held at $4 25@4 50 per keg; wrought spikes at $6 25@6 50 for ⅜, $6 75@7 for 5-16 and $7 25@7 50 for ¼-in. Horseshoe nails at 20@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c.

OFFAL—A fair demand for offal is reported, and prices are steady. We quote bran at $17@18; shorts at $20 00@21 00; shipstuff at $25 00@26 00, and middlings at $30 0@31 00 per ton.

OILS—Linseed oil is a shade lower, and sales are made at $1 08@1 14. Lard oil is steady at $1 15@1 30 for Nos. 1 and 2. Coal oil is held at 26@28c.

OATS—The market rules quiet, with a light demand. We quote at 60@63c in bulk, and 67@70c, sacks included. We note sales of 800 bushels at 68c, sacks included.

POULTRY—The market is well supplied with old and young chickens, and prices are steady. We note sales of 25 dozen spring chickens at $3. Spring chickens command $2 50@3 60 per dozen in lots on arrival, and old $4 00@4 25 per dozen.

POTATOES—The market has been fairly supplied with potatoes during the week, and prices have declined. We quote at $2@2 50 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Are entirely nominal, and parties holding considerable quantities have no offers, and not selling.

PROVISIONS—The tone of the market is weak, and the demand during the past few days has been light and unimportant. While this is the condition of the trade there is an entire absence of despondency on the part of holders, and we hear of no disposition to press stocks upon the market.

Messrs. Warren, Mitchel & Co., in their circular of this date, say:

"This department of business has presented for some time a singularly anomalous condition. With acknowledged light stocks, there has been no advance in prices, and with a very limited demand there have been no concessions worthy of notice on the part of holders. At the principal points of supply stocks for some time have been so reduced as to create apprehension that they would be exhausted before the commencement of the slaughtering season of 1870. At New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities along the Atlantic seaboard, stocks are known to be exceedingly light, and the same is true of all Southern points of distribution. The prospect for an immense cotton crop is highly encouraging, and this fact would warrant, under ordinary circumstances, expectations of a correspondingly increased demand for the hog product. So far, however, it has not been realized, and buyers are still exercising great caution in their purchases. It is satisfactorily demonstrated to the minds of holders that full prices will be maintained, and it is believed that the season will close at higher figures than prevailed last year."

MESS PORK—A moderate demand has been reported during the week, and prices remain about the same as at the date of our last weekly review of the market, ranging from $30 to $31. Rump pork is quiet at $26@27.

Bacon—Stocks are light, and prices have been steady, though we have reported slight concessions for clear rib sides during the week. We note sales of 16 casks clear rib sides at 17@17½c; 5 do clear sides at 17¾c, and 10 casks shoulders at 13¾c. We quote clear sides at 17¾@18c; clear rib sides at 16¾@17c; shoulders at 13¼@13½c.

Bulk Meats—Stocks of clear sides and clear rib sides are reduced to a low point, with little demand except for smoking. There is still some inquiry for shoulders on orders, and prices are steady. We quote clear sides at 16@16½c; clear rib sides at 15¾@16c; shoulders at 12¾@13c.

Hams—Have been in good demand, and liberal transactions have been reported during the week. We quote sugar cured at 21@22c.

LARD—Has been in light demand during the week, and prices have ruled steady. We quote pure tierce at 17@17½c, keg at 18@18½c, caddies at 19@19½c. We note sales of 125 kegs at 18½c.

RYE—Transactions in rye have been of light importance and prices are quotably unchanged, ranging from 90c@$1 05 on arrival and from store.

RICE—A moderate demand is reported, and Rangoon and Carolina rice range from 8@9c per pound.

STARCH—Is steady, with sales of standard brands at 6¼@7½c per lb.

SOAP—Prices are steady. We quote No. 1 German soap at 8@8½c; No 2 at 7c and rosin soap at 5@7c.

SALT—The market is well supplied and prices are unchanged.

SUGARS—There has been a good trade in the various descriptions of sugar during the week; but prices have slightly receded and the market closes a fraction lower. We quote New Orleans grades as follows, with sales of 30 hhds:

Choice	12 @12½
Prime	11¾@12
Fully fair	11 @11¾
Fair	10¾@11½

Refined Sugars—Are in ample supply and jobbers report a good demand. We note a decline on all grades. We quote:

Hard standard	14 @15
A's	13 @14
B's	12¾@13¼
Extra C	12½@13
C's	12¼@12½
C. Yellow	12 @12¼
Molasses sugars	9½@10½

Island Sugars—Are in good demand, and we quote Demerara at 12@12½c, and Porto Rico at 10½@11½c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Is steady and in fair demand at 8@8½c for tallow, and 7@7½c for the various grades of grease.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are unchanged. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$12 00
I. X., 10x14	15 00
I. C., 14x20	13 00
I. X., 14x20	16 00
Block tin	45c
Lead	10½c
Solder	30c

VINEGAR—Is in ample supply and prices are unchanged. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl, crab at $9@10 per bbl, and pure at $11@12 per bbl.

WOOL—Very little is doing; prices are quotably unchanged. We quote unwashed at 28@31c, and tub-washed at 42@45c per lb on arrival.

WHEAT—A firm feeling prevails, and dealers have made sales during the week at $1 30@1 35 from store for choice white. We quote Mediterranean at $1 10, amber $1 15, and white $1 20@1 25 on arrival. Sales from store are made at 10 to 15c advance.

WOODENWARE—Prices are unchanged in every respect. We quote:

Tubs, No. 1, per doz		$10 50@
" " 2,	"	9 @9 50
" " 3,	"	8 @8 50
Painted B'kts	"	2 15@2 25
Cedar iron b'd	"	5 00@6 50
Do. brass b'd	"	8 @10 50
Churns, No. 1,	"	10 50@
" " 2,	"	9 50@
" " 3,	"	8 50@
Assorted	"	9 50@
Wash-boards	"	2 40@2 60
Seives	"	1 75@2 50

WINDOW GLASS—Is steady, and dealers continue to sell at the following card rates, with 25 per cent. discount:

6x8 and 8x10	$4 00	14x14 and 14x24	$5 50
10x12 and 10x15	4 50	14x26 and 14x30	6 50
10x16 and 10x18	5 00	16x18 and 16x24	5 50
10x20 and 10x24	5 50	18x20 and 18x30	6 50
12x26 and 12x30	6 50	20x20 and 20x30	7 00

WHISKY—Raw is quiet at $1, tax paid. Rectified is in fair demand, with sales at $1 10@1 25 per gallon, according to proof. Copper whisky is firm. We quote new from 65@75c, in bond, 1 year old $1 40@1 75, 2 years old $2@3, and 3 years old at $3@4, free.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

There has been a fair demand for good sound grades of tobacco during the past week, and for such prices have been well maintained and offerings readily taken. For soft tobacco, liable to injure, there has been a light demand, and prices have declined. The sales for the week at the six auction warehouses amount to 1,167 hhds, and for the current tobacco year to 31,396 hhds. The following is an exhibit of the transactions of the warehouses:

Receipts continue liberal though a considerable falling off is noticeable. It is the general opinion among factors and buyers that fourteen or fifteen thousand hogsheads will be sold in this market by the 1st of November, the commencement of the ensuing tobacco year.

The fair, which is to come off July 13th, promises to be well represented by planters and buyers. The display of leaf will be creditable, and already "fair" tobacco is arriving, and the contest for the premiums will be spirited.

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	377	8,910
Louisville House	261	6,473
Ninth-street House	149	5,506
Farmers' House	168	4,520
Boone House	177	4,477
Planters' House	35	1,510
Hhds	1,167	31,396

Sales for June.—The following is an exhibit of the sales of the six auction warehouses for the month of June:

	Hhds. off'rd.	Hhds. rej'd.	Hhds. sold.	Amount.
Pickett House	2022	134	1888	$226,883 23
Louisville House	1488	94	1394	167,869 37
Ninth-street House	1023	63	960	117,720 76
Farmers' House	1108	70	1028	125,551 82
Boone House	1038	39	999	120,973 48
Planters' House	415	23	392	47,990 88
Total	7094	423	6671	$806,990 16

The sales to-day amounted to 116 hhds.

The Pickett House sold 58 hhds: 6 hhds Ballard county leaf at $42, 19, 17 75, 16 25, 12 25, and 10; 8 hhds Henderson county leaf at $13, 11, 10 75, 10 25, 10, 9 90, 9 70, and 9; 4 hhds Daviess county leaf at $10, 9 50, 8 50, and 8 20; 12 hhds Daviess county lugs and frozen at $7 50, 7 30, 7 30, 7 20, 5 90, 5 80, 5 35, 5 65, 5 60, 5 30, and 5 25; 1 hhd McLean county common leaf at $8; 3 hhds McLean county lugs at $6 60, 6 50, and 6 10; 1 hhd Grayson county frozen tobacco at $6; 1 hhd Todd county leaf at $9 90; 1 hhd Todd county frozen tobacco at $8 40; 2 hhds Caldwell county lugs at $7 70 and 6 50; 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $6 40 and 6 30; 1 hhd Simpson county leaf at $9 30; 4 hhds Henderson county lugs and frozen tobacco at $7 70, 6 20, 5 30, and 4; 3 hhds Warren county lugs at $6 90, 6, and 5 30; 2 hhds Henry county leaf at $9 10 and 8 30; 3 hhds Henry county frozen tobacco at $5 90, 5 85, and 5 20; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at $6; 1 hhd Marion county common leaf at $7 30. Sales for the week, 377 hhds; for the year, 8,910 hhds.

The Louisville House sold 33 hhds: 1 hhd leaf, Owen county, $15 25; 4 hhds leaf, Daviess county, $11 75, 9, 8 70, 8 90; 24 hhds lugs and frozen, Green river, $6 00, 5 50, 5 05, 5 55, 5 85, 6 40, 5 25, 5 60, 6 60, 6 70, 6 90, 6 70, 6 70, 5 30, 5 85, 5, 5 60, 6 70, 6 90, 6 40, 6 70, 5 10; 5 hhds lugs and common leaf, Ohio county, $9 90, 8 90, 7 80, 7 40, 7 60.

The Ninth Street House sold 15 hhds: 8 hhds Graves county new lugs, $4 75 to 4 95; 1 hhd Breckinridge county new lugs, $5 90; 1 hhd Daviess county new lugs, $5 85; 1 hhd Trimble county new lugs, $8 70; 4 hhds Trimble county cutting leaf, $13 75, 15, 11 10.

The Farmers' House sold 6 hhds: 4 hhds Owen county, $9 90, 8 60, 15 50, 16; 1 hhd Hart county lugs, $8 40; 1 hhd Warren county common leaf, $9 50.

The Boone House sold 19 hhds: 4 hhds Cumberland county low lugs, $5 05 to 5 35; 4 hhds Green county lugs, $5 50 to 8 20; 2 hhds Green county lugs and leaf, $6 80, 8 90; 3 hhds Taylor county lugs, $5 25 to 7 90; 1 hhd black fat, $6 30; 2 hhds Adair county lugs and leaf, $7 10, 8 95; 1 hhd Barren county lugs, $6 90; 1 hhd Caldwell county leaf, $11 20; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf, $14 50.

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

A limited business has been transacted during the week on orders, and we note a decline on brown sheetings, with this exception prices have undergone but slight change. Stocks for the season are ample.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.	
Cannelton	14
G't Western	13½
Anchor	13½
Penn Mills	13½
Laurel Hill	13½
Macon	13½
Tallassee	13½
Kennedale	13½
Eastern standard	14
Osnaburgs, 7-8	16@20
do 4-4	22½
Pepperell E, fine	13½
do R	12½
do O	11½
do N	10½
BLEACHED.	
Blackstone	14
Hope	13½@14
Langdon, 36 inch	15
do 34 inch	13
Lonsdale	16½
Wamsutta	20
N. Y. Mills	24
Pepperell 6-4	30
do 7-4	35
do 9-4	45
do 10-4	50
WORSTED BRAIDS.	
Common colors	70
High colors	75
CANTON FLANNEL.	
Hamilton brown	20
Amoskeag	22
CAMBRICS.	
Paper	10@11
Glazed	7 @10
PRINTS.	
Allens	10@11
Amoskeag	10
Cocheco	12½
Dunnels A	11
Lon. mourning	10½
Merrimac D	11½
do W	12½
do chintz	12½
Pacific	11
Spragues fancy	10½
do frock	11
Bedford	7
American	10½@11

Arnolds	8½
Hamiltons	11
Lancaster	10½
Richmonds	11
Wamsutta	7@7½
TICKINGS.	
Conestoga, m'd	25
do extra	30
Everett	30
Falls City	27
do A	30
do A A	35
do A A A	40
Minnehaha	37½
STRIPES.	
Amoskeag	22
Albany	20
American	14½
Jewett City	14½
BROWN DRILLS.	
Stark A	16
Pepperell	16½
Laconia	16½
Winthrop	11
DENIMS.	
Ogden A brown	18
Albany blue	14
Amoskeag	27
GINGHAMS.	
Glasgow	16
Lancaster	17
Hartford	14
Scotch	22@30
CORSET JEANS.	
Bates	12½
Pepperell	15
Amoskeag	15
do sateen	17
SPOOL COTTON.	
Clark's 6-cord	80
do enameled	50
Stafford Bros	40
Brooks	80
Green & Daniels	40@45
Stewart's	40
J. & P. Coats	80
Hadley	70
Willimantic, 6 cd.	80
do enameled	40
JEANS.	
Kentucky	50@75
Eastern	30@35

Louisville Retail Market.

Meats	
Beef—rib roast, per lb	12@15c
Beef—sirloin steak, per lb	18@20c
Fresh mutton, per lb	10@15c
Fresh lamb, per lb	10@15c
Fresh veal, per lb	15@25c
Fresh pork, per lb	15c
Corned beef, per lb	8@10c
Ham, per lb	25@30c
Pickled Pork, per lb	20@22c
Dried beef, per lb	25@28c
Breakfast bacon, per lb	20c
Poultry—Spring chickens, per doz, $3 50@4 50. Chickens, each, 40@50c.	
Fish—	
Lake fish, per lb	12½c
River fish, per lb	8 c
Fruits—	
Apples, per half peck	25c
Lemons, per doz	60c
Oranges, per doz	40c@$1
Strawberries, per quart	10@20c
Ripe currants, per quart	15c
Green gooseberries, per quart	5c
Cherries, per quart	10@15c
Raspberries, red, per quart	25c
Raspberries, black, per quart	10c
Blackberries, per quart	10c
Vegetables—	
Potatoes, old per half peck	15c
Potatoes, new per half peck	15c
Turnips, per bunch	3c
Carrots, per bunch	2½c
Beets, per bunch	2½c
Cabbages, per head	10c
Onions, per bunch	2½c
Spinach, per half peck	8@10c
Radishes, per bunch	2½c
Lettuce, per head	2½c
Cucumbers, each	10c
Peas, per half peck	10c
Snap beans, per half peck	30c
Butter—	
Choice yellow roll, per lb	40c
Choice yellow solid packed, per lb	30@35c
Ordinary to good do., per lb	25c
Cheese, per lb	17½c
Eggs, fresh, per doz	20c

Louisville Drug Market.

The drug market is reported moderately active and prices unchanged. We quote:

Alcohol	$2 00@2 10
Alum	4½@6
Calomel, lb	90 @95
Camphor, lb	88 @90
Cochineal, lb	1 10 @1 15
Chloroform, lb	1 25 @1 40
Copperas, bbls, lb	2½@
Copperas, kegs, lb	3 @
Cream Tartar, pure	48 @50
Gum Opium, lb	12 50
Indigo, lb	1 50 @1 60
Licorice, Calab., lb	45 @48
Magnesia, carb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings)	43 @45
Morphine, P. & W., oz	9 25
Madder, lb	18 @20
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	2 50 @2 75
Oil, sweet, gal	1 25 @1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	2 25 @2 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	2 75 @3 00
Oil, tanners', gallon	90 @95
Oil, bergamot, pound	6 @6 25
Oil, cassia, pound	4 25 @4 50
Oil, lemon, pound	4 00 @4 75
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 20 @2 25
Rosin, bbl	3 50 @6 00
Soap, castile, Fr.	16 @17
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6¼@7
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	6 @6¼
Soda, sal, pound	4½@5
Soda, ash, pound	5½@6
Salts, epsom, pound	5½@
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80 @85
Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross	15 25 @15 50
Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz.	16 25 @16 50
Sulphur, roll, pound	6 @7
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	9 @10½
Saltpeter, pure, pound	18 @20
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	@55
Turpentine, cans, gallon	@60
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4 @..
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5 @5½

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, July 1, 1870.

There is nothing new that has transpired in the live stock market for the past three days, and in making up our live stock report for the week ending this evening, we may report that the market has been well supplied with all classes of stock.

Cattle—The supply has been equal to the demand except for strictly fancy grades. This class has been in light supply, yet there have been enough of choice to extra to meet the wants of the local trade. The markets East are overrun with common grades, while fancy grades or tops are in light supply, and when offered for sale meet with purchasers at remunerative prices. Louis Bills has been very industrious the past week, and has bought and shipped to the New York market 150 head of choice beeves, weighing about 1,400 pounds average. They were bought and weighed here, and cost from $6 75 to 7 25 per cwt gross. We may remark that there are buyers here who would readily buy all the good stock offered at round prices, while the common grades are hard to sell at any price. This has been a hard week on drovers, and we do not expect to see as hard a market for months to come. Nearly all the stock that has been put on the market has been sold, and what stock may arrive for Monday's market will find an open field to operate in, and we believe that the bottom has been reached for the present, and look to see drovers realize better profits in their transactions. We now give grades and prices: Fancy grades consist of half-bloods and full-blooded Durhams that are smooth and fat, weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. This class would readily sell at $7 to 7 50. Scarcely a No. 1 on the market. Good to choice consists of well-fatted steers, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, such as are shipped East. They sell at $6 75 to 7. Good butcher stuff consists of fat cows, steers and heifers that are smooth, weighing from 900 to 1,200 lbs; sell at $5 50 to 6 50. Second quality sells at $4 50 to 5. Oxen that are fat sell at $4 50 to 5 25; rough sell at $3 50 to 4, and tailings sell at $2 50 to 3 per cwt gross. Fresh milch cows sell at $30 to 40 for common to good, and choice $50 to 60 per head.

Sheep—The market is well supplied and prices are nominal. We quote for scalawag lots $1 to 1 50 per head; good fat weighing over 100 pounds sell at $3 50 to 4 per cwt gross. Lambs are in demand and sell quickly at $1 50 to 2 50 for common and choice to extra at $3 to 4 per head.

Hogs—The supply has been equal to the demand. The extreme warm weather has had a serious effect on shippers, and the depressed markets East caused a slow market here. We quote for light $7 to 7 50, medium $7 75 to 8, and choice heavy, weighing 230 pounds and upward, corn-fed, sell at $8 25 to 8 50.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	531
Sheep	1075
Hogs	481
Horses	23
Mules	31
Total	2,191

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Cattle—Receipts about the same as last week's receipts, with market ruling about the same on all grades. We quote for thin and inferior, 3 to 3¾c; common to fair, 4¼ to 4¾c; good to the best grades of butchers' stuff, 5 to 5¾c, and for the best smooth, nice steers and heifers that have the big fat, 6 to 6¾c. There are but few sales made at the last named price; none in pens unsold.

Hogs—Receipts are far short of last week's receipts; market ruling about the same, as the Eastern markets still remain dull. Our market feels the effect of it; and consequently our market is inactive, and hogs go slow. We quote at from 6¾ to 7¾c for stockers, medium and half fat, 8 to 8¾c, and for the best heavy, well fatted hogs, 8¾c. There are but few sales made above the last named figures, and when there are, only to butchers in small bunches and of picked hogs. None in pens unsold.

Sheep—Receipts some larger than last week. Market ruling about the same, good sheep selling readily at fair prices, while inferior is hard to sell. We quote thin sheep, by the head, $1 25 @2, and by the pound for nice butcher sheep 3¾ @4¾c. Lambs $1 75@4 per head, as to quality. But few left over unsold.

Horses and Mules—Receipts lighter. Some shipments south for feeding purposes and some to be put on the market. Market reports favorable for broke stock.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	193
Hogs	341
Sheep	431
Horses and Mules	53
Total	1,018

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

The following are the sales made by Elias Levi at his daily auction and sale stable, Seventh and Market, for the week ending July 2:

Brown mare, $45; bay horse, 85 50; bay horse, 35; sorrel horse, 37; set harness, 20; dun mare, 32; gray horse, 25; bay horse, 58; bay horse, 43; brown horse, 80; set harness, 9 50; sorrel horse, 75; black horse, 30; bay mare, 155; spring wagon, 100; gray horse, 40; red cow, 21; black horse, 95; wagon, 35; sorrel horse, 45; brown mare, 23; gray horse, 40; black horse, 60; saddle, 4 50; yellow horse, 75; black mare, 75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 2.—P. M.

The cotton movement for the week shows the receipts at all ports to be 11,709 bales, and the exports 29,758 bales. The bank statement is favorable.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$276,496,508
do decrease	330,964
Specie	31,811,330
do increase	3,382,355
Circulation	33,070,985
do decrease	23,386
Deposits	219,083,428
do increase	1,560,873
Legal-tenders	56,816,256
do decrease	406,871

Money market easy at 3@4 per cent on call loans. Sterling exchange quiet at 9¼@10.

Gold quiet; opened at 112⅛, touched 112⅛@111¾, and closed at 111¾@112. The carrying rates were 1@3 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were $48,000,000.

The exports of specie for the week were $734,600.

Government bonds are strong.

Coupons '81	115 @115¼	Coupons '67	111¼@111½
'62	112 @112¼	Coupons '68	111¼@111½
'64	111¼@112¼	Ten-forties	108⅜@108⅝
Coupons '65	111¼@112	Currency 6's	113¾@114
new	111 @111⅛		

State bonds are firm.

Missouri	92 @	Old Virginia	67¼@
Old Tenn	65½@	Old N Carolina	51¼@
New Tenn	65 @	New N Carolina	31 @

Stocks are heavy and irregular, and prices are somewhat off from the best point of the day. The great interest of the day was in Lake Shore, the transactions in which were heavy compared with other shares. The following were the closing prices:

Canton	68½@ —	Harlem	140 @ —
Cumberland	35 @	Reading	107⅜@
Western U Tel.	34¼@	Michigan Cen'l	120 @
Quicksilver	7 @	Lake Shore	100¼@
Mariposa	7¼@	Illinois Cen'l	141 @
Do preferred	15½@	Pittsburg	108¼@
Boston W. P.	12 @	St. Paul	67 @
Hartford & E.	4 @	Do preferred	81 @
Adams Ex	68¼@	To. & Wabash	58¾@
Wells & Fargo	16 @	Do preferred	75 @
Amer. Ex	44¼@	Ft Wayne	95 @
U. S. Ex	47 @	Terre Haute	38 @
Pacific Mail	42½@	Do preferred	60 @
N. Y. C. cons'd	94¼@	Chicago & Alt	117¼@
N. Y. C. scrip	90½@	Do preferred	118½@
Erie	22¾@	Ohio and Mis	36¼@
Erie preferred	48 @	C. C. & C.	80 @

There were no afternoon Boards to-day; they all adjourned until Tuesday.

Copper at Boston—Calumet 75; Copper Falls 5¾; Franklin 8; Hecla 90; Hancock —; Quincy 19.

The Sub-treasury balance was not stated.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$954,441
General merchandise	3,632,966

NEW YORK, July 2.—Cotton market quiet; middling uplands 20½c. Receipt of flour 20,084 bbls; the market is a shade firmer with rather more doing, part for export; sales of 10,200 bbls at $5@5 30 for superfine State; $5 30@5 70 for extra State; $5 75@5 90 for choice do; $5 15@6 25 for fancy do; $5@5 30 for superfine Western; $5 40@5 70 for extra Western; $5 75@5 25 for choice do; $5 70@5 90 for extra round-hoop Ohio; $5 95@6 70 for trade brands do; $5 90@6 30 for extra St. Louis; $6 40@9 for good to choice do. Rye flour unchanged. Whisky is dull and lower, with sales of 300 bbls at 99c@$1. Receipts of wheat 230,004 bush; the market is 3@5c better for Western, with a good milling and speculative demand; unchanged for spring; sales of 128,000 bush at $1 19@1 25 for No 2 Chicago; $1 26 for Racine spring; $1 25@1 30½ for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 36 for No 1 Milwaukee; $1 45@1 56 for winter red and amber Western, and $1 67½ for white Kentucky. Rye quiet and unchanged. Canada peas are steady, with sales of 75,000 bush at $1 06 in bond. Receipts of corn 38,454 bush; the market is 1@2c better and fairly active, with sales of 13,000 bush. Oats 61@63½c for Western, and 68@69c for Ohio and State. Hay is quiet at 75c for shipping and 90c@$1 15 for retail lots. Hops are quiet and unchanged. Hides are moderately active. Leather—hemlock sole quiet but firm at 28@35c for South American. Wool steady, with sales of 450,000 lbs of domestic fleece at 43@50c, and pulled at 39c. Coffee nominal. Rice firm at 8@9c for Carolina. Molasses dull and unchanged. Petroleum steady at 14c for crude, and 27@27½c for refined. Sugar dull, with sales of 25 hhds of Cuba at 9@9½c. Spirits turpentine scarce at 37@38c. Alcohol $1 95. Pork is firmer and more active, with sales 650 bbls at $29 35@29 50 for mess; $22@23 50 for prime, and $25 50@26 for prime mess; $28@28 75 for city mess; also sales of 5,000 bbls of mess for August at $29 25@29 50. Beef is quiet and steady, with sales of 130 bbls at $11@15 for plain mess, $16@18 for extra mess. Beef hams are dull, with sales of 50 bbls at $29@29 05. Cut meats are quiet, with sales of 110 packages at 12@12½c for shoulders and 16¼@21c for hams. Middles continue dull. Lard quiet but steady, with sales of 200 tierces at 14¼@16¼c for steam and 16½@16¾c for kettle rendered. Butter is quiet and steady at 16@38c for Western. Cheese is quiet at 7@14½c. Metals—Sheathing copper steady. Ingot copper quiet at 20@20¼c for Baltimore and 20¼@20½c for Lake Superior. Pig iron dull and heavy at $32@36 for Scotch, and $30@33 for American. Bar iron dull at $75 for refined English and American. Sheet iron quiet at 11@13c, gold, for Russia. Nails are steady at 4¼c for cut, 6c for clinch and 23@28c for horse-shoe.

Latest—Flour market closed a shade firmer for shipping grades, with a moderate demand, partly speculative. Wheat firmer at $1 25@1 30 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1 36 for No 1 Milwaukee, and $1 48@1 50 for winter red Western. Rye is nominal. Oats are firm at 62@63½c for Western, and 68@69c for Ohio. Corn steady at 95c@$1 05 for new mixed Western. Pork is in fair demand, with sales of 250 bbls of mess, seller July and August at $29 37, and 250 bbls, seller August, at $29 40. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats are quiet and firm. Bacon steady. Lard is dull and unchanged. Eggs are steady at 23@24c.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Flour in good demand and firm; family at $5 50@5 75. Wheat steady but quiet; red winter $1 10@1 15; white $1 40@1 45. Corn firm but quiet at 83@85c. Oats are dull at 55@60c, the latter rate for white. Rye is 2c higher at $1@1 02. Barley unchanged and quiet. Cotton dull and nominally unchanged; middling 19½c. Whisky dull at 99c@$1 for iron-bound cooperage. Mess pork dull and nominal; there is no demand. Lard can be bought at 15½c, but there is no demand. Bulk meats are firm, with sales of 100,000 lbs of sides at 14½c; shoulders 11½c. Bacon in fair demand, with sales of 140 hhds of shoulders at 13c; sides 16½@17c for clear rib and clear sides; sugar-cured hams 21½@23c. Butter unchanged and firm at 18@24c. Cheese very dull at 11@12c. Linseed oil is dull at $1 05. Groceries are unchanged. Gold 111¾ buying. Exchange firm at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Money market quiet, with but little demand at 8@10 per cent discount.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Eastern exchange unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer and ¼@¾c higher, closing at $1 01@1 07¼ cash and $1 12 for seller last half of July for No 2. Corn ¾c higher, closing at 81¾c for No 2. Oats are ¼c lower; No 2 closed at 40¾c. Rye unchanged, closing at 79c for No 2. Barley is quiet at 55c for No 4. Highwines 95@96c for iron-bound packages. Provisions are dull and a shade firmer. Hogs are active and 10c higher at $8 85@9 10 for good to choice. Cattle are dull at $4 50@7 55¾ for cows to good shipping steers. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,247 bbls of flour, 36,330 bush wheat, 68,065 bush corn, 23,257 bush oats, 809 bush rye, 1,850 bush barley, 2,580 head hogs. Shipments: 4,904 bbls of flour, 69,653 bush wheat, 65,300 bush corn, 1,345 bush oats, 720 bush rye, 3,073 bush barley, 2,616 head hogs. Freights are dull and easier.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling 19c; receipts 254 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,762 bales; stock on hand 65,305 bales. Flour drooping; superfine $5 25@5 37½; double extra $5 55@5 62½; triple extra $6. Corn firmer; mixed 90@97½c; yellow $1 05; white $1 01@1 05. Oats 61@64c. Bran $90@91. Hay lower at $21. Mess pork lower at $30 75@31 25. Sterling 123¼.

KOSKOO!

Which Koskoo has attained in all parts of the country

AS A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE,

THE GREAT REPUTATION

And the Large Number of Testimonials

which are constantly being received from physicians, and persons who have BEEN CURED by its use, is CONCLUSIVE PROOF of its REMARKABLE VALUE.

As a Blood Purifier

IT HAS NO EQUAL!

BEING POSITIVELY

The Most Powerful Vegetable Alterative Yet Discovered.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and, like many popular opinions, this of bad blood is founded in truth. The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tongue becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin, then in eruptive and ulcerative diseases, and, when long continued, results in serious lesions of the brain, liver, lungs, or urinary apparatus. Much, very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form. When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life, and good spirits, fair skin, and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO

AS A

Liver Invigorator!

STANDS UNRIVALED,

Being the only KNOWN medicine that EFFICIENTLY *stimulates* and CORRECTS the *hepatic secretions* and functional DERANGEMENTS of the LIVER, WITHOUT DEBILITATING the system. While it acts freely upon the liver, *instead of copious purging*, it *gradually changes* the discharges *to a perfectly natural state.*

Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of Some of Those Diseases Produced by It.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a raising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides; aggravating pains in the sides, back or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO

Is a remedy of *wonderful efficacy* in the *cure* of diseases of the *Kidneys and Bladder. In these affections, it is as near a specific as any remedy can be.* It does its work *kindly, silently,* and *surely.* The *relief* which it affords is both *certain* and *perceptible.*

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action. Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours. When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is highly colored or scalding with, weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the Kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the Kidneys, proves irritating to the Bladder and urinary passages. When we recollect that medicine never reaches the Kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see how necessary it is to keep the Fountain of Life pure.

KOSKOO!

Meets With Great Success in the Cure of

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken-down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over-work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio. The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise may be stated as follows: A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; Periodical Headache, Dizziness, Noises or Ringing in the Head; Confusion of Ideas; Temporary Loss of Memory; Dejection of Spirits; Starting during Sleep; Bad Dreams; Hesitation in Answering Questions; Dullness of Hearing; Twitching of the Face and Arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to Paralysis, Delirium, Insanity, Impotency, Apoplexy, &c.

KOSKOO

Is NOT a *secret quack remedy.* FORMULA around each bottle. Recommended by the best Physicians, eminent Divines, Editors, Druggists, Merchants, &c.

The Best and Most Popular Medicine in Use.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D.,

Organic Chemist,

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NORFOLK, VA.

Price, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court,
JUDGE W. B. HOKE.

For Clerk of the County Court,
CHARLES H. THRUSTON.

For County Attorney,
ALBERT S. WILLIS.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
CAPT. JOHN M. MARTIN.

For County Assessor,
JOHN HARRISON.

For Coroner of Jefferson County,
CONRAD J. WEBER.

For County Surveyor,
JOHN ROBB.

For Jailer of Jefferson County,
AMBROSE E. CAMP.

For Judge of the City Court,
J. HOP. PRICE.

For Clerk of the City Court,
JOHN C. LORAN.

For Marshal of the City Court,
PAT. DILLON.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court,
FRANK HAGAN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$[illegible]
Six Months	[illegible]
Three months	[illegible]
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $[illegible] per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, [illegible] cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

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Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	ARRIVES. Nit.	CLOSES. Day.	CLOSES. Nit.
Cin. & Eastern	5:30 A. M. 12:30 5:30 P. M.	10:30	8:15	10:00 12:00
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:30	1:00	12:00
St. Louis	8:00	9:30	1:00	9:15 12:00
Memphis, Clarksville & New Orleans	7:00 A. M.	10:30	7:30 A. M. 5:00 P. M.	....
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	7:00 A. M. 3:00 "	10:30	7:30 A. M. 5:00 P. M.	12:00
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad	2:30			12:00
Bardstown Br'ch	9:00		2:30	
Lexington and Frankfort	11:20	7:00	2:00	12:00
L. & F. Way Mails				12:00
Cincinnati Mail Boats	6:30		9:00	
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays)	6:30		8:30	
New Albany	9:00	9:30	1:00	12:00
Jeffersonville	7:00 A. M. 1:00		1:00	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails	1:00			12:00
Shelbyville	11:20	7:00	2:00	12:00
Taylorsville St'g. (Leaves Tues., Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30			12:00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30			12:00
Shawneetown Stage (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)				12:00

TELEGRAMS.

The Secretary of the Board of Health of St. Louis reports that he issued forty-one permits for burial Friday, thirty-three of which were for infants who had died of cholera infantum.

The German and Irish citizens of Nashville have made preparations for celebrating the Fourth. The Stacey House is decorated with national flags, and presents a beautiful appearance.

Several thousand persons witnessed yesterday afternoon the ceremonies of blessing the new Catholic cemetery, four miles from Baltimore. Bishop Foley, of Chicago, officiated, assisted by other clergymen.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated at Cincinnati by the formal opening of Eden Park. The latter embraces one hundred and fifty acres, three hundred feet above the river, and looking down upon the city. There will be a procession, speeches, and a military display. At night, fire works and music in the market spaces and parks.

In the case of Charles Campbell vs. Panhandle road for damages for injuries sustained while riding on the road on a drover's pass, the jury gave a verdict for $1,420 at Pittsburg yesterday. This case is the first one tried under the State law of 1868 limiting the liability of roads to $3,000 in case of injury and $5,000 in case of death. The trial occupied four days.

No Paper To-morrow.

As to-day will be observed as a holiday, our counting-room will be closed for business after 9 o'clock this morning, and the COURIER-JOURNAL will not be issued again until Wednesday morning.

The Great Drawing To-night.

The great drawing of the Henderson Land Scheme will take place at Masonic Temple tonight. A full report of the numbers drawn will appear in the COURIER-JOURNAL of Wednesday morning.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Meeting of the Democratic Committee.

[For the Courier-Journal.]

LEBANON, KY., July 2, 1870.

The chairmen of the Democratic executive committees for the counties comprising the Fourth Congressional District of Kentucky met at the court-house in this city yesterday afternoon. The following gentlemen were present:

A. H. Field, Chairman, Bullitt;
B. B. Young, Hardin;
Dr. J. H. Brownfield, Larue;
Wm. Johnson, Nelson;
Yoder Poignard, Spencer;
Thomas H. Hanks, Anderson;
James S. Ray, Washington;
Joseph H. Chandler, Taylor;
David L. Graves, Marion.

The chairmen of the committees of Adair, Green, Casey, Meade, and Shelby were not in attendance. The Committee was called to order by the chairman, and Jas. S. Ray, of Washington, was chosen Secretary.

The following letters were read by the Secretary and ordered to be published with the proceedings of this meeting:

SHELBYVILLE, KY., June 27, 1870.

J. W. DAVIS, Esq.: DEAR SIR: The Democratic Committee for Shelby county met last Saturday evening. Upon consultation it was decided that your resignation be not accepted.

The committee unanimously favor a delegate convention, and propose the second Tuesday in August next as the time and Lebanon as the place for holding the same.

We desire that you shall so express our wishes at the proposed meeting in Lebanon of committeemen. Yours truly,

J. L. CALDWELL, Chm'n pro tem.

GREENSBURG, KY., June 28, 1870.

Hon. A. H. Field, Shepherdsville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: We notice that you, as chairman of the committee for the Fourth Congressional district, Ky., have requested the voters comprising the Congressional committee for the Fourth district to meet at Lebanon the 1st of July, to proceed, we suppose, to call a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. D. T. Towles, W. H. Chelf, myself and others are members of this committee in this county, and we would suggest that the convention be not called earlier than August or September—say September. Mr. Woodring, the chairman for this county, is sick and cannot attend your meeting; and it being doubtful whether any of the committee can be present from this county, we deem it important to make this suggestion to you, and will further say that we are in favor of a convention, to be composed of delegates, and are opposed to any primary election to select a candidate.

If we are not represented at Lebanon please let the purport of our letter be known, and our influence wielded to the extent it can be in favor of the above policy, and our vote counted in that way, provided the meeting should deem it admissible. We are regular Democrats, and will lend our aid and assistance to the nominee whether he be our choice or no; and we feel that our strength in the State, as a party, turns upon the tenacity with which Democrats adhere to their old practices in regard to having conventions, and in sticking to the nominee when thus nominated. Please let us hear from you on any matter you may at any time think important, and very much oblige

D. T. TOWLES,
W. H. CHELF,
B. W. PENICK,
Members of Democratic Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In view of the importance of thorough harmony and unity of action by the Democratic party of the Congressional District, and for the purpose of ascertaining the choice of the party in the district for a candidate to be voted for at the Congressional election to be held in November next,

Resolved, By the Democratic Executive Committee of this District, that a convention be held in Lebanon on the 20th day of September, 1870, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That said convention be composed of delegates from the several counties composing the district in the ratio of one delegate for each one hundred Democratic votes, and for each fraction of fifty or over cast at the last Governor's election.

Resolved, That the manner of selecting the delegates to said Convention in the respective counties is referred to the several county committees; but it is recommended that such course be pursued as will insure full, fair, and unquestionable expression of the sentiments of the masses of Democrats in every part of every county, and that the delegates to said Convention be left untrammeled.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Democratic papers in the 4th Congressional District, the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL, Louisville Evening Sun and the Frankfort Yeoman.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

A. H. FIELD, Chairman.

JAS. S. RAY, Secretary.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE churches in the city were well attended yesterday.

THE County Court will meet in regular weekly session to-day.

THE gardens were crowded with people seeking a cool place of resort yesterday.

POLICE STATION No. 1 had Christ. Rice and Ed. Hammon for drunkenness last night.

THE School Board will meet to-night and adjourn without transacting any business.

A SMALL white pestiferous flying bug appeared last night in quantities innumerable.

PAT COUGHLIN and H. Neworplin were placed in Police Station No. 2 last night for drunkenness.

COLLECTIONS were taken up in all the Catholic Churches of the city yesterday for the benefit of the Pope.

LEW. CONNELL, a suspected felon, and John Lee and John Hunt, for drunkenness, were placed in jail yesterday.

LIZZIE RILEY, young in years but old in tricks, made her escape from St. Xavier's Institute on Saturday night.

GEO. RADCLIFFE, an old Louisville favorite, together with Messrs. Partello, Byrne and others, give an entertainment to-night at Weisiger Hall.

THE Chief of Police has detailed an extra guard to be placed in the various gardens around the city to-day. The best of order will be maintained.

COLEMAN RIDGE made an assault on his wife and tried to kill her yesterday. Officer Beche happened along just in time to arrest him and prevent any violence.

THE children of the Second Presbyterian Church Sunday school will have a celebration to-day at the beautiful grounds of Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, back of Cedar Hill.

THE 4th of July commenced in earnest last night. The juveniles were busy with fire-works of all kinds, and using every other method of letting the older ones know that the great day was coming.

JAMES QUINN and Otto Beflein were trying to convince the people that yesterday was the Fourth of July, and created a sensation by getting very drunk. They were caught "napping" by the police and locked in station No. 4.

A LADY, in attempting to leave an excursion car with a child in her arms, at the corner of Preston and Main streets, yesterday afternoon, came near meeting with a serious accident by not waiting for the car to stop.

THE fish-fry given by Nick Bosler on Sand Island yesterday was a success, and, at the request of a number of persons, Mr. Bosler will continue it to-day. Several prominent candidates attended the fry and engaged in wrestling matches. One of them had his trowsers badly torn while trying to toss his competitor.

JOHN BUCKLEY and Ginger Fogarty, two noisy fellows, visited Louisville Garden, in company with several others, and raised a row yesterday afternoon. Lieut. Needy and Officers Pickering and Wyatt went in on them, and, with a simultaneous move, caught the above-named men and placed them in police station No. 4. This same party went down Jefferson street in a wagon, yelling like wild men, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE KNIGHTS OF IRELAND.

A New Phase of Fenianism.

The recent disastrous attempt to invade Canada was not, as many believe, the death-knell of Fenianism. It, however, resulted in the abandonment of Fenianism in its former shape. The failure opened the eyes of every thinking Irishman to the fact that nothing could be effected by the brotherhood, which was loosely organized, with no recognized leader and with no definite plan beyond the instinctive desire of every Irishman to see Ireland freed from the yoke of British tyranny. The meetings were carelessly conducted and the circles were open to every one who desired admittance. Thus spies and informers gained admission, and every movement or plan of importance was communicated to the British authorities, who were always prepared to meet and checkmate them.

The recent disastrous movement resulted in the abandonment of all the plans and methods heretofore employed and the reorganization of the brotherhood on an entirely different basis.

Heretofore the members of the brotherhood were simply required to pledge their honor, and no penalty was attached to a violation of the pledge. The only means of raising money was by voluntary contributions, the most ineffectual method possible to raise means when needed.

The new phase of Fenianism is simply the organization of the brotherhood into a secret, oath-bound society, something after the higher orders of Masonry. The society consists of two branches, civil and military, both of which are under the control of the Grand Lodge, which is to be located in England, under the very nose of the Government. The order is to be known as the Knights of Ireland, and has signs, grips and pass-words. The oath of secrecy is said to be very comprehensive, and the penalty for violation is said to be death. No member of the order is permitted to acknowledge that he is a member, and matters pertaining to the order are not to be spoken of even by members outside of the lodge-room. After once being initiated into the order, death is the only method of withdrawal. None but men of good moral standing, and who are known to be true to the cause, are to be admitted. Each member is required to pay a certain sum monthly, which will be deposited subject to the order of the Grand Lodge. The military department will consist entirely of able-bodied men, who are to be regularly drilled to the use of arms. The officers are to be men of acknowledged military skill. The civil department is composed of men unable to bear arms. A commission has been appointed by the Grand Lodge to take charge of all the property, records, etc., belonging to the Fenian Brotherhood, and they are now at work in this country collecting the arms and material which were prepared for the recent movement toward Canada. Lodges are being organized in every State in the Union. One has been organized in this city and three in other parts of the State. It is claimed that the order already numbers 40,000 in the United States, and it is expected to reach 100,000 before the close of the year.

No movement is to be attempted in the United States until the army numbers 50,000 men, well drilled and equipped.

Sudden Death.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named John Murphy, living on the north side of Main, between Brook and Floyd streets, fell dead suddenly. He had been drinking very hard for several days, and at the hour mentioned left his house and crossed the street, where he entered the saloon of Pat. Carroll and called for a drink, but while trying to swallow the whisky he said, "I can't drink this, there's no use trying," and, setting the glass on the counter, walked out at the back door and fell dead in the yard. The saloon keeper noticing his protracted stay, went out to look after him and found him dead. No inquest was held, and it is supposed he died from apoplexy.

A Cutting Affray.

A fight occurred yesterday afternoon at Lion Garden, between Peter Coffman, a German, and John Ferguson, a private watchman on the grounds, during which Ferguson cut Coffman four times, two of which are very serious, being in the lower part of the back and just below the left shoulder blade. The difficulty originated in something very trivial, and after it was over Ferguson denied doing the cutting, but there were parties near who say they saw him do it. The police arrested him and placed him in police station No. 2.

Marriage and Metaphors.

The White Pine (Nevada) News thus notices the marriage in that city of Judge Frank Tilford, a well-known Kentuckian, to Miss Orvilla Garland:

> The parties to the contract have the hearty congratulations of the undersigned, a witness to the vows which he trusts will prove the unsealing of the bar to a world of bliss, spanned by skies all rose-colored, lighted by the effulgence of that hope which has its anchor deep cast in the consciousness of well-doing; and when the transient joys of youth have passed, and the cares of life come, may their plowshares be beaten into tuning forks, and their bruised arms hung up as victorious garlands, while they are remembering the days of their Creator and the sound of the battery is low.

Boy Drowned.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, a youth named George Wahler, aged 17 years, left his home in the alley between Twelfth and Thirteenth and Madison and Chestnut streets, in company with other boys, to go in bathing at the foot of Broadway. After playing about in the shallow water for some time, he, by some means, got beyond his depth and was drowned. The boys who went with him brought his clothing home and broke the news of his fate to his parents, who were of course greatly distressed. The body had not been found at a late hour last night.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The excursion train for Paroquette Springs will leave the Nashville depot a few minutes after 9 o'clock. Persons desiring to go are requested to be at the depot at 9 o'clock, so as to be sure of not getting left. From the number of tickets already disposed of, it is very evident there will be a large delegation of citizens out there. The picnic of the Odd Fellows promises to be one of the most delightful events of the day.

CITY BUSINESS.

New Law Office.

Messrs. Bramlette & Durrett, as will be seen by their card in our advertising columns, have moved their office to the fine stone-front building on Fifth street, opposite their old place of business. They have fitted up their new office in superb style, and have most delightful quarters. These gentlemen are both excellent lawyers, and, by strict attention to business, have established one of the most lucrative and extensive practices in the city. We wish them still further success in their new and attractive office.

The Carlisle Mercury says: "Last week, Mr. Joseph McClelland sold forty head of two-year-old mules at $200 per head; Mr. Bob McClelland sold thirty head at $200 per head; and Layson & Thorn sold twenty-two head at $200 per head. All to be delivered the first of August. The sellers all live in the vicinity of Millersburg, and the purchasers in each instance were Hall & Lyle, of Lexington. Messrs. John McClintock and Chas. Talbert have sold to Mr. Payne, of Scott, thirty head of yearling mules at $125 per head."

THE GREAT RACE.

Termination of the Contest Between the Lee and the Natchez.

The Louisville Boat Wins the Race.

And the Cincinnati Boat Left Twenty Miles to the Rear.

The Lee Comes to Cairo in Three Days and Thirty Minutes.

Telegraphic Dispatches, Comments of the Press and a History of the Race.

The progress of the great boat race yesterday attracted the attention of everybody, notwithstanding it was the day of abstinence and rest. People by hundreds flocked to the different telegraph offices and to the COURIER-JOURNAL to hear the latest news. Even the old, stable church members hurried away at the conclusion of the sermon to get the news. The first place to be heard from above Memphis was Hickman, and the news from that point was eagerly sought after. It came about 4 o'clock, announcing that the favorite, Lee, passed there at 3:41, and that the smoke of the Natchez was to be seen down the river, supposed to be about fifteen or eighteen miles off. This was welcome news to the friends of the Lee, and they were confident of the result. About five o'clock the news came that the Natchez passed there at 4:45, an hour and four minutes behind her peerless competitor. This made assurance doubly sure, and bets commenced to change from the final result to the time of the Lee from New Orleans to Cairo. Her friends bet that she would make it in less than three days, and the friends of the Natchez won some of their money back on this issue, the Lee occupying *three days and thirty minutes* in making the trip.

This unparalleled race has attracted not only the attention of everybody along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, but has created an unprecedented excitement throughout the whole country.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, June 3.—The R. E. Lee passed Cairo at 5:30 p. m.—three days and a half hour out from New Orleans. The Idlewild laid alongside of her at the head of No. 1 and took her people. The Idlewild had over three hundred people on board. The Armada crowded with people was close by and the multitude rent the air with shouts. The Lee made four stops.

The Natchez arrived at 6:45, both proceeding to St. Louis. The Idlewild left Cairo at 7:30 with 275 passengers.

[To the Associated Press.]

NASHVILLE, July 3.—The interest in the Lee and Natchez race continues unabated. Sunday though it be, little else is talked of. The betters on the Natchez surrender reluctantly.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—A great deal of interest all day in regard to the Lee and Natchez race. People here had generally made up their minds for the result, but appeared no less anxious for news.

CAIRO, July 3.—There was a general turnout to-day to witness the arrival of the Lee and Natchez. Neither landed here, the Lee passing at 6:08 p. m., and the Natchez one hour and twelve minutes later. The Lee made the run to Cairo in the unprecedented time of three days and one hour. The pilots, Enoch King and Jesse Jamison, take the Lee to St. Louis. They say there is only eight feet water, and the trip above will be necessarily slow.

It will be seen that there is a discrepancy between the press dispatches and the COURIER-JOURNAL special from Cairo, but the latter may be relied on as correct. At any rate the two accounts make no difference in the relative positions of the boats at the conclusion of the race.

It will be seen from the time table given below that the Lee, contrary to the predictions of old river men, did not lose between Memphis and Cairo, on account of the shallow water between those points. It is said that she draws fourteen inches more than the Natchez, yet in the two hundred and seventy-seven miles of deep water between New Orleans and Natchez she only gained eleven minutes, and in the two hundred and fifty miles of shallow water between Memphis and Cairo she gained fourteen minutes. It is probable, however, that she was put to her best on this home stretch, in the hope of making the run from New Orleans inside of three days, which she only failed to do by a half hour. She made the run from Memphis to Cairo in eighteen hours and twenty-six minutes, it being an hour and forty-nine minutes longer than her famous run in 1868, which occupied only sixteen hours and thirty-seven minutes. This is owing, probably, to the low stage of the river.

TIME OF THE TWO BOATS.

The table below gives the time of the arrival of the boats at the different points. The Lee started at 4:54 and the Natchez at 4:57:

	Lee.	Natchez.
Baton Rouge	1:28 a m Fri.	1:39 a m Fri.
Bayou Sara	3:28 a m Fri.	3:41 a m Fri.
Natchez	10:04 a m Fri.	10:18 a m Fri.
Vicksburg	5:35 p m Fri.	5:53 p m Fri.
Helena	4:30 p m Sat.	5:24 p m Sat.
Memphis	11:15 p m Sat.	12:16 a m Sun.
Hickman	3:40 p m Sun.	4:45 p m Sun.
Columbus	4:40 p m Sun.	5:51 p m Sun.
Cairo	6:10 p m Sun.	.... p m Sun.

THE OTHER GREAT RUNS.

The following table shows the famous runs of former times:

	Natchez.	Vicksburg.	Memphis.	Cairo.
J. M. White	20:40	29:55	60:08	78:44
Eclipse	19:46	29:32	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shotwell	19:48		58:00	75:40
Reindeer		31:25	64:45	84:45
Princess	17:30			
Natchez	17:01	26:00	[illegible]	76:34

WHAT THE PRESS HAS TO SAY.

[From the St. Louis Democrat of Friday.]

The interest in this race increases. The Lee, it is understood, will come through to this port in the attempt to beat the time of the Natchez to "the head of the hollow." Pilot Enoch King is engaged to go down to Cairo to bring the Lee up from there. James Homan will probably be his partner. It is not probable that either boat will be able to make her best time from Cairo to this port, as they are said to draw at the stern from six feet eight inches to seven feet light. However, the channel at Liberty Island, the worst place, where there was only seven feet four inches of water, is said to be deepening at a rapid rate. The Bismarck will leave this port on Monday morning, intending to go as far as Kennet's Castle with excursionists to meet the racing boats.

THE START FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Times of Friday has the following account of the preparations and start:

The great trial of speed between the steamers R. E. Lee and Natchez, which for several days has been the chief topic of conversation, commenced last evening.

Since their arrival every preparation has been made to have the proposed trip indeed a test of speed. On the part of the Lee, pine knots, we are told, were shipped to various points; the Pargoud taking a lot to load at the bend below Vicksburg, and other boats, it is said, are prepared at White river. She was stripped of her spars and dunnage, and a portion of the guards abaft the wheel-houses was cut away to prevent dead water. It is also said she carried no passengers. A telegram from Louisville stated that Captain Cannon, on leaving there said that the Lee would come up the river as fast as her engines could drive her, and if the Natchez would follow her out, Captain Leathers would think the Lee a hundred miles long before he passed her.

Everything in the arrangements seemed designed to make this prophecy a truth. Of course, as is the case in every exciting contest, a thousand wild rumors prevailed concerning everything connected with the trial. We heard of purchases of tallow candles, spoiled bacon, and a dozen other combustibles, for use in times of emergency.

The officers of the Natchez, though perhaps more guarded in their preparations, were far from being idle. A quantity of pine knots were placed on board, and another lot, we are told, was shipped up stream on the steamer Thompson Dean. That portion of her guards aft the wheel-houses was also cleared away, and all useless articles calculated to bring her down in the water dispensed with.

During all Wednesday, Wednesday night and Thursday, the betting was quite spirited, but toward the time of starting the Lee seemed to have the call, and we heard of several small amounts offered on her without takers. Long before four o'clock in the evening, the levee began to throng, and as the hour for leaving approached, thousands of people, a large number of whom were ladies and children, stretched along the water's edge from Canal street to the extreme upper limits of the city. The steamboats and shipping at the wharf were literally black with spectators.

The Carrollton Railroad Company found it almost impossible to accommodate the multitudes visiting that place, and many on their return did not reach New Orleans until late at night. The steamers Mayflower, Henry Tete and W. S. Pike, making excursion trips for a view of the contestants from above, were also crowded, the three carrying away perhaps fifteen hundred persons. Shortly before five o'clock the Lee backed out, and rounding to, fired her gun just abreast of the lower ships lying at the First District wharves.

The time of this, after some discussion as to the variation in watches, was fixed at 5 o'clock and one minute.

The Natchez quickly followed, and fired her gun opposite St. Mary's market, at 5 o'clock 3¼ minutes.

Here some dispute arises as to the difference in time between them, some contending that it was two minutes and a half, and more three and a half or four.

The Picayune says: Never before in New Orleans has there been such excitement regarding a steamboat race as exists in consequence of the great trial of speed between those two splendid river palaces, the R. E. Lee and Natchez.

Yesterday in all circles there was an intense interest manifested, and among the hosts of friends of both steamers numerous heavy bets were made. In sporting circles the race was the only topic of conversation and the various points of the steamers were discussed in a manner and with a warmth that proved how narrowly each had been scanned.

Rumors of immense preparations being made by both steamers tended to increase the excitement, and large numbers repaired to the levee to see for themselves. Both were found to be literally stripping for the contest. The sheathing was torn out and all superfluous lumber removed, while rosin, pitch and fat pine wood were being taken on board rapidly. As the time approached for their departure (5 o'clock p. m.) the city seemed to empty itself of its population. The levee in front was crowded with people, all anxious to witness the start, while thousands thronged the shipping.

The bells were rung, and the Lee was seen to back out from her wharf first. She swung around in the stream gracefully, and rapidly straightening out for the run, shot forward at great speed, passing St. Mary's Market at one minute past 5 o'clock p. m. precisely, firing a gun as she went.

The Natchez got under way less rapidly, but sped forward swiftly after her rival, passing St. Mary's Market just three minutes and a half later than the Lee.

AN UNDERWAY PICTURE.

The St. Louis Republican grows eloquent in describing the race and the country through which it was going on. "Here," says that journal, "are two magnificent steamers, both the pride of the West and the South, both renowned for their prowess, and one of which has already eclipsed all previous exploits, stripped for the arena; carrying no freight but fuel, no passengers but a select few who choose to take the risk, and racing twelve hundred miles, not on the boundless ocean with nothing to break the dull monotony of the heaving billows and shoreless horizon, but on the mightiest river of the world, the artery of a continent. The Mississippi, from that far northern lake where it is born, down to the blue gulf, where it pours its turbid torrent and dies, possesses a majesty, a sublimity, all its own, peerless and complete; but from New Orleans up what is known as the coast, it is a marvel of serene, unblemished beauty, such as none but those who have looked thereon can even faintly imagine. Wide and deep almost as an island sea, with no rocks, nor shoals, nor snags to mar its progress, the gigantic stream, yellow as liquid gold, sweeps through the heart of a rare garden such as earth cannot match. No, not through this garden, but above it; for the levees rise higher than the level of the surrounding country, and hem in the current which would otherwise whelm the soil in a second deluge. The passing traveler seated on the promenade deck, gazes down upon a scene where the genii of the tropic and the temperate zones meet and embrace. The flowers and fruits of the north mingle with those of the South; roses and oleanders grow side by side; corn nods its green plumes over spotless masses of snowy cotton, and the soft air is laden with the delicious fragrance exhaled from orange and magnolia groves. Splendid estates, which the iron tramp of war could not utterly disfigure, line either bank; elegant mansions, which remind one of stories of the chateaux of France and the ancestral seats of England, peep out from the luxuriant foliage, and send the shimmer of their glittering casements through a wealth of climbing vines, and a shrubbery such as grows only beneath the fervent smiles of a tropical sun.

"Along the borders of this paradise, past cities and towns and villages whose excited people salute them with cheers and waving hands," continues the Republican, "the Lee and the Natchez fly onward like uncaged eagles. They do not depend upon the fickle, wavering winds or shifting tides, but drive straight against the current, impelled by the breath of steam. No sound is heard but the clang of machinery, the whirring dip of the revolving wheels, the keen, knife-like cut of the sharp stem. Companies of grimy fellows, naked to the waist, feed the flaming furnaces; the engineers move cautiously about, trying the water in the boilers, watching each nut and screw, valve and lever of the huge engines; the pilots stand quietly at the wheel, conning the jackstaff and holding the fiery steed steady on its course; the captain leans against the bell frame studying the river ahead, and glancing now and then at the competing boat close alongside, and the smoke of pine knots and cottonwood belches from the lofty chimneys, intertwines with wreaths of hot vapor from the escape-pipes and floats away in the rear like a vast banner flung into the heavens. Night and day, day and night, the tireless muscles of steel and steam toil on, struggling for final victory; mile after mile is left behind in the grand rush for the goal and the fulfilled renown which waits on consummated triumph. If song and story, marble and canvas have given deathless fame to the Olympic games of Greece and the gladiatorial shows of Rome, some small meed of praise may surely be awarded to those marine athletes racing on the Mississippi for the laurel crown, provided no untoward accident occurs."

ACCOUNTS FROM ON BOARD.

ON BOARD STEAMER R. E. LEE,
NATCHEZ, MISS., July 1.

We shall make Natchez between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, Captain Cannon expecting to beat the best time ever before made. The scene from time of departure till dark last evening baffles description. As we steamed along the watery race-track the whole country on both sides of the river seemed alive with a strange excitement expressed in a variety of gestures, the waving of handkerchiefs, hats, running along the river shore as if to encourage the panting steamer, and now and then far-off shouts came cheeringly over the waters, and were plainly heard above the roaring of the fires, the clatter of machinery, the dashing of the waters, and the rushing of steam. All the life in the vicinity of the river appeared to be thoroughly aroused into unusual activity by this struggle of two steamboats for the palm of speed. The settlements and plantations along the coast as we passed turned out their whole forces, and seemed to have taken a holiday in honor of our flying trip.

Up to and beyond Plaquemine men and boys in skiffs came out almost in our track to hail us with warm welcome, and get a word if possible with one of the officers or crew. This is but a moment. They are struck by the swells, and dashed and rocked away off toward the shore far in our wake. As long as they are in sight they wave us adieu. The inhabitants all appear to live out of doors or are crowded in the windows or on the house-tops as we approach. The most lively interest is depicted in every countenance and is uttered in every voice.

At Baton Rouge, which we reached about 1 o'clock this morning, there were still people on the wharf, but silence had nearly been restored on shore, and during the rest of the night nothing was to be noted but the still, anxious groups on board.

We reached Stamps Landing several minutes ahead of the time of the Princess, which is the standard of fast time.

The Lee lost five minutes at Natchez in taking fuel. The Natchez was in sight, but Captain Cannon was by no means uneasy. Our time was 17 hours and 11 minutes, which is about twenty minutes ahead of the Princess' time, and wins many thousand dollars on the first big point. Great crowds on the wharf, and when we left the wildest shouts went up. Every heart on board was touched with excitement. The tension of the nerves is continual and almost painful at times. Truly is the Lee a thing of life.

ON BOARD THE NATCHEZ, July 1.

After starting from New Orleans Captain Leathers remained but a short time on the roof of the Natchez, and then sat on the boiler deck, absorbed in thought. The engineers watched carefully every movement, the firemen worked like Trojans, and looked like demons in the red glare of the furnaces.

Thus we go cleaving the river wide open and making Baton Rouge in eight hours and thirty-one minutes. Bayou Sara in ten hours and thirty-eight minutes, and the mouth of Red River in thirteen hours.

Heavy swells from the Lee are still striking the shores and, to confess it, impeding our progress. But the Natchez still plows on her way, puffing white clouds and streaming a myriad of sparks from her chimneys. A wide breadth of the river is lighted up in front of the boat.

Stamps Landing was passed at 7 o'clock, about fourteen hours out, which is the exact time of the Princess. In two hours and thirty-seven minutes afterward we glided by Ashley, and the next point is Natchez, where we land for fuel, some ten minutes behind the Lee. Thus both boats beat the fastest time ever before made. And if the time has been correctly kept the Lee has gained on us four minutes since leaving New Orleans.

In effecting a landing we lost some eight minutes at Natchez.

The scenes on board as we witness the crowds and hear the shouting cannot be portrayed. At this hour we are approaching Vicksburg, the Lee being still considerably ahead. But we are surely though slowly lessening the distance.

A "LOIL" SNUBBER.

[From Rising Sun (Ind.) Record of Saturday.]

The recent run of the Natchez against time from New Orleans to Cairo has revived the old spirit of contest for the fastest time on the Mississippi. The ability to make the fastest time is claimed for the Robert E. Lee, and their speed is now being tested, to run against time, and not to race, it is said, but we fail to see how they can keep from it, seeing they both start at the same time. The matter causes great excitement among all classes, the interest manifested extending the entire length of the river.

The people hereabout who are interested in the race are friendly to the Natchez for many reasons. A steamer named for any accursed rebel General should scarcely be allowed to float, much less have the honor of making the best time, especially one that is notorious as a rendezvous for thieves, nearly every one of our boatmen who have returned on her on different occasions, having been robbed. Although it won't do as much good as a piece of pine knot the size of a walnut in her furnace, we say success to the Natchez.

AN EASTERN IDEA OF BOAT RACING.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Captain Tom Leathers, of the steamboat Natchez, has been trying the little experiment of annihilating time and space by running his craft from New Orleans to St. Louis in three days, twenty-two hours and fifty-eight minutes. It seems that in 1844 the steamboat J. M. White made the same trip in three days, twenty-three hours and nine minutes, a fact which filled the soul of Captain Tom Leathers with jealousy and inspired him with a noble ambition to beat this superb time or blow up in the attempt. To a plain, prosaic Eastern man, unaccustomed to the nautical contests of the great river, a difference of one or two hours in the run from New Orleans to St. Louis does not seem to be of any vital consequence; but in St. Louis the exploit of Captain Tom Leathers was thought to be one of the historic incidents of the century. Of course the trial afforded a noble opportunity for betting, which was by no means left unimproved; and probably Captain Tom Leathers himself had part of his little pile, if not his bottom dollar, staked on the event. When he steamed triumphantly up to the pier at St. Louis, he was a hero indeed. A crowd of excited citizens rushed on board to proffer to the great Leathers an ovation. There was as much joy on every countenance as if intelligence had been received that the Capitol was to be removed from Washington to St. Louis this very autumn. Probably it cost Leathers very little upon that happy occasion for liquid refreshment.

And yet it might have been quite otherwise. As the Natchez rushed up the river with the speed of a comet, with the tar barrels blazing in her furnaces, and her engine puffing as if it had five hundred concentrated asthmas, a bad attack of collapse might then and there have overtaken her, to the great corporal disintegration of Captain Tom Leathers, whose fragments we can fancy shooting through indefinite space—his right leg reaching one bank of the river, with its fellow flying to the other, his head soaring to the stars, and the rest of him sinking ignominiously in the mud of the turbid stream. But Leathers was in luck. Fortune favors the brave, and the great time of the J. M. White has been beaten. It is all very gratifying; only, if we have occasion to voyage from New Orleans to St. Louis, we shall, at any cost, avoid embarking with Captain Tom. We like to have our limbs remain as nature arranged them. Scalding cannot be pleasant, even in the very midst of a victory over the other boat. Leathers is no Palinurus for us.

CINCINNATI'S EXCUSE.

CINCINNATI, O., July 2, 1870.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The boilers of the Lee are considerably larger in diameter than those of the Natchez, and being made of lighter iron, are not calculated to carry the steam pressure usual with boats of her class. I have been informed that her usual working pressure does not exceed one hundred or one hundred and twenty pounds per square inch. Her cylinders have each a diameter of forty inches, and are the largest high pressure engines ever used on Western steamers. The Lee was constructed with the view of working a moderate steam pressure on a large piston.

The Natchez's boilers are of a less diameter than those of the Lee, and made of heavier iron. Her cylinders each have a diameter of thirty-four inches, with a working steam pressure, as allowed by law, of one hundred and thirty-nine pounds per square inch, her proportions of power being such as to enable her at all times to maintain that pressure.

Assuming that both boats, when racing, would use all the steam they could generate, the limited diameter of the Natchez's cylinders would soon attain their maximum, while the six inches excessive diameter of the Lee's cylinders would be able to work to advantage all the steam she could make. The Lee has proven remarkably fast, with a comparatively moderate steam pressure, and it is reasonable to assume that every additional pound of steam pressure beyond what she actually carries would materially increase her speed. Such being the case, the Lee could easily beat the Natchez.

I am of the opinion that the wheels of the Natchez are too large for her cylinders. They are forty-four feet in diameter, with twenty-two arms, working fifteen-and-a-half-feet buckets, thirty inches in width, and were calculated to make seventeen revolutions per minute, but, I have been informed, have never done so, some fifteen revolutions being the excess.

The R. E. Lee's wheel is six feet less in diameter, with twelve inches more in length and two inches less in middle of bucket, consequently she should make a greater number of revolutions per minute. The dimensions of the Lee's wheel are: Diameter, thirty-eight feet; length of bucket, sixteen and a half feet; middle of bucket, twenty-eight inches; number of arms, twenty-two.

While I have a warm feeling for our own Natchez, it is but fair to suppose that the Lee will prove herself the victor in the present contest, and if so, will also prove which boat has the steam power properly applied.

OLD OBSERVER.

CITY FEATURES.

Your Last Chance!

Will you let it pass? Tickets for the *Grand Henderson Prize Scheme*, which draws positively to-night, can be secured early to-day at Scott Glore's, Willard Hotel, Charlie Rufer's and Commercial Bank. $150,000 for $5. Remember, the chance *never* recurs to you again. The reproach will be upon your own head if you fail to embrace it.

Travelers and Tourists

can be fitted out with air-pillows and cushions, satchels, tourists, combs, brushes, drinking-cups and flasks at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

YOUR ONLY CHANCE.

On the evening of *this day*—the "Glorious Fourth"—at eight o'clock, in the large hall of the *Masonic Temple*, will be drawn the 511 prizes of the *Grand Henderson Prize Scheme*—amounting in the aggregate to $314,320. The enterprise has gone forward with the utmost *eclat* and to the entire satisfaction of every one, and is an overwhelming success. We do not believe an unsold ticket will remain when the commissioners arrange for the drawing on the stage to-night. Such few as are on hand and may be returned by outside club agents will be sold at Scott Glore's, Willard Hotel, Commercial Bank and Charlie Rufer's. Friends, one and all! this is your *last opportunity!* Will you let it slip? Royal wealth is before you *now!* to-morrow it is gone!

☞ For Rembrandts and other fine photographic pictures, go to Webster's gallery, 85 Fourth street.

☞ Dr. Wintersmith calls the special attention of the public to the very flattering testimonials, published in to-day's paper, of his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. It will be seen these certificates are from old citizens of Louisville (not from Connecticut, Salt Lake City, &c.), well known to this community; and, if any one should doubt their genuineness, or the truth of their statements, he can see the parties themselves any day.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Henderson	ROSE HITE	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—July 3.

Gen. Buell, Cin.
Emma Floyd, Cin.
Robt. Burns, Cin.
Nick Longworth, N. O.
Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Bermuda, Cin.
Leonidas and barges, N. O.

DEPARTURES—July 3.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Bermuda, Evansville.
Leonidas and barges, Cin.
Emma Floyd, Nash.
Robt. Burns, Memphis.

Yesterday opened clear, with a delightful breeze blowing from the northwest. It continued pleasant the entire day. The river is stationary, with 4 feet 6 inches in the canal, and 2 feet 6 inches in the pass down the Indian chute. Business for the last three days has been lost sight of; nothing talked of, nothing thought of but the great steamboat race between the Robert E. Lee and Natchez.

The Rose Hite for Henderson to-day at 5 p. m. sharp.

The towboat Baltic arrived from Cairo with five barges of iron ore for Pittsburg.

The Ironsides, from St. Louis to Pittsburg, passed up with four barges of iron ore.

The Jennie Howell and Granite State will enter the Cincinnati and Syracuse trade this week.

The Kate Robinson, from St. Louis, was hourly looked for when we left the levee yesterday evening.

The Mary Ann, from Cairo, passed up with a large tow of empty barges for Horner, Wood & Co., at Pittsburg.

The Gen. Buell and United States are the Cincinnati mail line packets to-day, leaving wharf-boat at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Capt. Nat. Williams, of Madison, has purchased the old sidewheel Countess, so long for sale. It is reported $3,000 was the price paid.

Vicksburg people are laboring under the thirty-fifth annual peninsular cut-off excitement. They are afraid Vicksburg will be left inland.

Full particulars and all the latest news from the great boat race between the R. E. Lee and Natchez will be found in the local columns.

The Nick Longworth, from New Orleans, arrived at the Portland wharf early yesterday morning. She brought up a good trip of people.

The Nat Williams will enter the Madison trade to-morrow, in place of the Leonora, laid up for repairs. Captain Wm. Graham will command her.

The towboat Fair Play, from Pittsburg to Shawneetown, was overdue last night, and will doubtless be found at the wharf this morning.

The steamer Anna, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, was hard aground on Portland bar yesterday evening, there being only four feet scant on the bar.

The Bermuda, from Cincinnati, arrived and discharged 500 kegs of nails and added five or six tons and then passed down through the canal on her way to Evansville.

The Leonidas and barge, from New Orleans, arrived and discharged a large lot of miscellaneous freight for various parties in the city and then left for Cincinnati.

Capt. Thornton Jacobs arrived in the city yesterday, having come from St. Louis by rail. He will remain here to superintend the completion of his new Red river packet.

The Robt. Burns, from Cincinnati to Memphis, passed down through the canal late yesterday evening. Capt. Stine did not land at our wharf, not wishing to hear the news from the Lee and Natchez.

Steamboats are having a great deal of trouble in passing over Rising Sun bar. The majority of boats passing get aground, most of which are delayed from one to twenty-four hours. This bar will wash out as the river recedes.

The Emma Floyd, from Cincinnati, came down very light. She added here some twenty tons of freight. She was taken over the falls by Captain Wm. Varble. The Floyd was drawing 31 inches, and there was but 30 inches down the pass.

The Leslie Combs came down from Ironton with three barges of pig iron for Geo. S. Moore and Bridgeford & Co. On her way down she grounded at Rising Sun bar, leaving one barge at that point and two barges at Craig's bar.

Louisville not only builds the fastest boats, but raises the fastest corn. Mr. Joseph Rumbold, of Portland, has presented us a bunch of the finest green corn we have seen this season, and he says he has had plenty of it for a week past.

Information is wanted of Albert A. Jackson, who was mail agent on the St. Patrick in 1868, when she was plying in the Memphis and Vicksburg trade. An anxious parent wishes to learn the whereabouts of a son. Any information of the above will be kindly received at this office.

The Alaska, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, will arrive at this port to-morrow night, and has the following freight: 395 pcs marble, 78 boxes do, and 2 bbls of shells for Muldoon & Co.; 25 bales of rags, for A. V. Dupont; 15 boxes sundries, 7 chests and 4 trunks, for Geo. Sutton; 38 bbls green hides, for Bannos D. Frantz & Co.; 3 hhds of cocoa nuts, for C. G. Block, and 373 bbls of rosin for various parties.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin says: "The Robt. E. Lee and Natchez left port flying light, the Natchez drawing 6 feet scant forward, 5 feet scant aft; the Robt. E. Lee drawing 5½ feet large forward, 6 feet aft. The crowd gathered to see these clippers off was immense. Every hurricane deck, every pile, every gallery; indeed, every available space was covered with moving humanity, wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement. No event that has yet transpired in our river annals is at all comparable to the master issue that brought the Natchez and Lee together. These boats are stripped for a run which, in all probability, shall respectively eclipse the best time ever made on our great inland sea. Along the line of her travel the excited friends of both lined the shores in numbers—'Thick as leaves that strew the brooks of Vallambrosa'—and it will go hard with those of either to see one surpass the other. The betting here is high, perhaps higher than in St. Louis; and in Louisville and Cincinnati, where the two champions first took shape and struck water, up to a white heat culmination."

From the following it will be seen that the Cincinnati Commercial, like a man, acknowledges the defeat of the Natchez: "The Natchez claims to have lost 30 minutes repairing a broken pump. This reminds us of an old story 'if the dog hadn't stopped,' &c. The facts are simply, the Lee has been slowly and steadily gaining on the Natchez to Helena and Memphis, and Captain Cannon has outgeneraled Captain Leathers, and if all accounts are correct, the Lee will fairly and squarely take the horns. However, we will know to-morrow night, as the race will end at Cairo. Both boats are advertised to leave New Orleans again on Thursday, July 14, as a second heat. The following sales were made in the Custom-house yesterday, viz.: Campbell Sweeney sold the St. Marie for $[illegible], as follows: [illegible] to James Collins, of Pittsburg, and [illegible] Andy Robinson, Jr. Capt. [illegible] sold the Jonas Powell for $[illegible], as follows: 3-10 to R. [illegible]; A. Cunningham, 2-10 to L. Barringer; 2-10 to Harvey Allinsworth; 3-10 to J. W. Sherwood. Capt. H. Jones sold the barges Nellie and Selencia to Edward F. Devens, for $3,000 each. The Shreveport Bulletin says: 'The following well-known river men are having new stern-wheel steamers constructed for them, adapted to the Red river trade: Capt. Joe. Clarke, Capt. Frank Smith, Capt. W. F. Boardman, Capt. Thornton Jacobs, Capt. A. A. Baines, Capt. Farrow, Capt. Dorhman, Capt. J. H. Brinker, Capt. Jos. A. Aiken, Capt. W. W. Witherbun, Capt. Halleday, Capt. Newton and Capt. Gus. Hodge. Most of these boats are of heavy tonnage. The Robt. E. Lee is now entitled to the champion horns of the Princess for the best time to Natchez. One of the Great Republic's John Chinamen passengers was drowned at the mouth of White river, while the boat was coaling at that point.'"

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, July 3.—River falling; four feet large on Harpeth shoals. Weather hot and cloudy. Arrived—Lawrence, Cincinnati; Talisman, Cairo.

MEMPHIS, July 3.—Weather clear and pleasant. River fell 14 inches. Up—Thompson Dean and City of Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Arrived—St. Luke, Miami; David Watts, Tennessee river; Mollie McPike, St. Paul; Belle St. Louis, Memphis; Johnson, Keokuk; Mohawk and barges, New Orleans; Aid, Pittsburg; Champion, Cincinnati. Departed—Stark and barges, New Orleans. River fallen four inches. Weather clear and very warm again.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—River eight feet seven inches and rising. Arrived—Wananita, Portsmouth; Kate Putnam, St. Louis, Major Anderson, Wheeling. Departed—Allegheny Belle, St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—Weather clear and pleasant. Monongahela 4 feet and rising. Allegheny 6 feet and rising at Oil City.

CAIRO, July 3.—City of Alton, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 4 a. m.; Argosy, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 8 a. m.; Alaska, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 9 a. m.; Idlewild, Evansville packet, noon; Abeona, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 1 p. m.; Rubicon, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 5 p. m.; W. H. Brown, Cairo to St. Louis, 5 p. m.; Robert E. Lee, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 p. m.; Nick Wall, St. Louis to Red River, 6 p. m.; Natchez, New Orleans to St. Louis, —; Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 7 p. m. River fell ten inches. Weather clear. Mercury 76.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
7:15 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P. M.
11:15 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:00 A. M.
6:00 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except sunday.)	11:00 A. M.
2:50 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A. M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8 30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:15 P. M.
5.45 P. M.	No. 3 Nashville & N. O. Exp. (Daily.)	6 40 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	..No. 5 Nashville Expr.... (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8:05 A. M.	..No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	..No. 17 Bardstown Ac... (Daily except Sundays.)	8:05 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7 15 A. M.	..No. 12, New York Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	7 55 A. M.
2 20 P. M.	.......No. 5, Express....... (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
10 50 P. M.	...No. 7, Night Express... (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis..........	1:40 P. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	3:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		5:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

my1 dtf

The news of the Eufaula, Opelika, Oxford and Guntersville railroad has, under a statute law of Alabama, been changed by the corporators to East Alabama and Cincinnati Railroad. It is designed as a direct route by way of Jacksonville or Oxford, Gadsden, Guntersville, to Nashville; and by the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad to Cincinnati. The distance saved between Opelika and Chattanooga by a connection with the A. & C. R. R. will be at least thirty-five miles over the route by Atlanta.

The Altoona Tribune, of the 22d, says that the Pacific Express, on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, made the run on the Saturday previous, between that place and Harrisburg (132 miles), in three hours' time, equal to one mile in one minute, twenty seconds the entire distance. On the Tuesday following, the same train made the same run in two hours and fifty-eight minutes, and the entire distance from Altoona to Philadelphia (238 miles), in five hours and eighteen minutes. This is pretty fast traveling.

One of the finest omnibuses that has ever been built in any city in the United States has just been completed by Louisville mechanics for the Louisville Transfer Company, of which Captain W. F. Harris is Superintendent, and Mr. John Critchlow Assistant Superintendent. This omnibus has been named the Hon. James Guthrie, and is intended to be used in transferring passengers to and from the various railroads centering here. It is twenty-seven feet long and will seat thirty-five passengers. Everything about this magnificent vehicle has been gotten up with an eye single to the comfort and convenience of the traveling public. This 'bus is the work of Mr. Richard Mud; painting and landscaping by Mr. Dible; upholstery by Henry Wehmhoff—all of Louisville. Too much praise cannot be awarded the enterprising officials of the Louisville Transfer Company, for they have at all times kept up with the progress of the age. Mr. John Critchlow has been connected with this company for the last sixteen years, and is considered by transfer men to be king in his business.

Railroads are being rapidly pushed in the productive States of the Northwest. In Minnesota the roads north and west of St. Paul are reaching out to the great grain and lumber regions, and will make that city the distributing point for the products of a district rich in all the best elements of State and national prosperity. Then, away across the continent to the Pacific, the Northern Pacific road is to be stretched from Lake Superior, which will also bring its freight into St. Paul, to be shipped thence to the South and East. The roads leading from that city will find abundant business in transporting the freight which will thus press upon them. Among the most important of these, and one of the most fortunate in its location and route, is the Central railroad of Iowa, which runs across the State from north to south, connecting with the railroads to St. Paul and St. Louis, and forming the central part of the shortest route between these two important commercial centers. This line is 234 miles in length (through the richest and most populous parts of Iowa), the whole of which distance is expected to be finished this season. About 3,000 men and teams are at work, and 12,000 tons of the best railroad iron has been contracted for, and is now being delivered. The road has such a favorable situation, and is to be in operation so shortly, that its first mortgage bonds are being rapidly sold. These are issued at the rate of only $16,000 per mile, pay 7 per cent. gold interest (free of Government tax), and the principal will be paid in gold. At the present selling price (95 and interest in currency) they pay a large profit upon the investment, and the nature of the enterprise, together with the character of the parties engaged in the work of construction, renders them safe beyond question.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER NAT WILLIAMS—Now lying at the foot of Clay st. She is 112 feet long, carries 136 tons, and is suitable for a small river or shore trade. Apply to G. S. MOORE & CO., or WM. C. KIMBLE. jy1 dtf

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 5 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
S. M. GARRETT, Master....W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
apr29 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,
Composed of the following Passenger Steamers:
CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ABEONA, AND SHAMROCK.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 26 Fourth st.
JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis. MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
jan28 d3m No. 26 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
PALESTINE..........HOLLCROFT, Master.
Will leave as above on Monday, the 4th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORSEE, Agent,
au29 dly No. 41 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORSEE, Agent,
au29 dly No. 41 Fourth street.

USE
SCHROEDER'S
BITTERS
FOR
COCKTAILS
J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS
LOUISVILLE KY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Home Lodge, No. 29,
I. O. O. F.
BASKET PICNIC.

To be given July 4, 1870, at Paroquette Springs, on the Louisville & Nashville R. R. [illegible] arrangements have been made for the comfort and entertainment of all. [illegible] The train will leave the depot at 9 o'clock A. M. Tickets for the round trip, $1 each. Ladies and Children half price. NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Tickets can be procured at Frank Madden's, Scott Glore's, Waters & Son's, this city, at the Postoffice stands, in New Albany and Jeffersonville; and of the managers, [illegible] C. Metcalfe, D. F. Camenga, Richard Ferguson, Jr., and Thos. H. Watterson.

4th of July
SECOND DAY OF
BOSLER'S FISH FRY
ON SANDY ISLAND.

BEING solicited by the immense gathering of people and candidates at the island yesterday, I have been induced to continue the Fry TO-DAY, July 4. All are welcome to come and enjoy the cool breeze free of charge. Fare to the island 5 CENTS over the Market street road.
NICK BOSLER.

Fourth of July.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by Fish Henry, Shaw & Co., for a grand, good time at the

Fair Grounds!

Among the attractions will be a Balloon Ascension, Velocipede Racing, Base Ball Games for a $50 flag and a splendid bat. The ground is in splendid order, and a general good time may be anticipated. Dancing all day to good music.

TRAINS EVERY HOUR.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 3, 1870.

FISH C. HENRY, SHAW & CO.:

DEAR SIRS—Commencing at 9 A. M., 4th, we can, if the crowd is enough in numbers, run trains, say at 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock. We will accommodate all who wish to go. Respectfully,
HENRY STEFFEE,
General Agent L., C. & L. R. R.

☞ Tickets for sale at Will S. Hays & Co.'s and Scott Glore's.

Masonic Temple

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, July 7, 8, and 9,

MANNING'S MINSTRELS,

The largest and most versatile Troupe in America, the only Troupe that has reached the crowning point in the pinnacle of fame. Positively the last appearance of this justly celebrated Troupe for one year, as they reopen their Theater in Chicago in August for the season.

24 First-class Performers, headed by the leading lights of the profession Billy Manning, Ben Cotton, Bob Hart, J. R. Kemble, Andy McKee, &c. See programme.

Admission 50 cts. Reserved seats 75 cts.—to be secured at the Music Stores of Will S. Hays, 160 Fourth st., and Louis Tripp, 118 Main st.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8¼.
jy3 d8 HARRY FRENCH, Agent.

Announcement Extraordinary!

For one night only, the world-renowned

Filomeno Grand Concert Troupe

Will give their unrivaled entertainment at
MASONIC TEMPLE
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

In addition to the renowned FILOMENO, who has astonished the whole of Europe and America, by her divine execution on her Violin and Piano, there is a host of the first talent, including Segos, Juan E. Salcedo, the unrivaled Cornet-a-piston player, Leo. Wheat, the eminent Pianist, C. Ciarann, and others.
jy3 d3

Base Ball----Cincinnati!

GRAND RECEPTION GAMES.

Red Stockings vs. Forest City, of Rockford, Ill.

Saturday, July 2,---Monday, July 4.

GAME called at 3:30 P. M. Arrangements have been made with the managers of the Short Line R. R. to carry members of B. B. clubs and visitors from this city at greatly reduced rates, $3 and $4 the round trip. The $3 rate includes R. R. fare, 2 transfers, and entrance to Union B. B. grounds. The $4 rate includes R. R. fare and entrance to grounds. The entrance ticket is attached to the R. R. coupon. Tickets good only for three days from date stamped on them. Tickets for sale only at depot, corner Brook and Jefferson sts. jy1 dtd

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL PICNIC
OF THE
UNITED SONS OF ERIN,
At Boone's Garden, corner of Nineteenth and Rowan streets,
JULY 4, 1870.
Tickets, $1.00.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—John O'Day, Jno. P. McGrath, Con. O'Neil, M. Keane, J. Louis Brady, Jno. Kelly, J. Kavanaugh, R. Minton.

FLOOR MANAGERS—Morgan McSheehey, Musical Director: P. Shea, Jos. Cole, Andrew Cosgriff, S. Ervin, Thos. McNally, Matthew Curran, P. Tevlin, Jas. M. Dunn.

Johnny Kelly will furnish refreshments at reasonable rates.

☞ No charge for Dancing. Ladies and Children free. je30 dtd

4th of July

Let everybody remember that the

GRAND PICNIC AND EXCURSION AT THE FAIR GROUNDS
—ON THE—
4th of July,

WILL be the most pleasant and cheapest place to spend the day.

Tickets (railroad and entrance), 50 cents; for sale at Will S. Hays & Co.'s music store and W. Scott Glore's book store.

☞ Arrangements made to accommodate Sunday Schools at a reduction. je26 dtd

GRAND PICNIC
To be given on July 4th by the
Stove - Molders' Union, No. 16,
AT ASHLAND GROVE,

AT the head of Twelve-mile Island, on the Indiana side. The ferry-boat James Thompson has been chartered for the day, and will leave the foot of Fourth street at 7 and 10:30 A. M., touching at Jeffersonville. Tickets for the round trip $1.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—Wm. McDermott, Chairman; Geo. Vogt, Musical Director; Geo. S. Early, Phil. Flan, Michael Norton.
je15d5je25d2&jy1d4

GRAND FANCY BALL
AT
Crab Orchard Springs

ON the evening of the 7th July proximo we propose to give a GRAND FANCY BALL at the Springs. A large and good band of music will be in attendance, and, from information received by us, we can say that many of the most charming ladies of this State and the South west will be in attendance.

Persons in Louisville or elsewhere, who may wish to attend, can procure excursion tickets at the Louisville and Nashville Depot (for the round trip) at half fare.
je26 dtd JONES & FITZHUGH, Proprietors.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION
TO
WYANDOTTE CAVE, LEAVENWORTH AND BLUE RIVER ISLAND.

THE MORNING STAR will leave Portland on Monday morning, July 4, at 5 o'clock, and arrive at Leavenworth at 1 o'clock P. M., where parties for the Cave will leave, and the boat will return to the Island, where there will be picnic and dancing. Will leave the Island at 5 o'clock for Leavenworth and remain there till 10 o'clock, at which time will leave for Louisville, arriving back in Louisville at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning. String and brass band will be in attendance. Fare, for round trip, only three dollars.

Tickets for sale at Cincinnati Mail Line office, corner Fourth and Main.
je21d1&je30d6 A. T. GILMORE, Capt.

Fourth of July.
LION GARDEN.

CONCERT in the Garden, and dancing in the afternoon and night in the hall, on Monday, 4th inst.

OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
SACRED CONCERT,
GIVEN BY
Philharmonic Orchestra.

The best of Lager Beer, pure Wines, fine Eatables, and Havana Cigars, always on hand.

Persons wishing to spend a Sunday afternoon well should not forget to visit the Lion Garden.
ap8 Sa&Sutf ANTON EHRET, Proprietor.

THE 4TH OF JULY
—AT—
WOODLAND GARDEN

GRAND CONCERT BY THE GREAT WESTERN STAR BAND

And dancing on two floors during day and night.
Also, Grand Display of Fireworks at 9 P. M.
jy3 B. STRUBE, Proprietor.

NO MORE
ALTERATION OF CHECKS!
Hebel's Bankers' and Merchants'
INK.

THE attention of bankers and business men in general is called to the following indorsement of Hebel's Bankers' and Merchants' Ink by the eminent chemist,

DR. THOS. E. JENKINS.

"Mr. Charles Hebel has submitted to me a Bankers' and Merchants' Ink for examination and test. My experiments with this ink go to show that it is a non-corrosive and permanent writing fluid, sinking deeply into the paper, and gradually changing from a bluish green color to an intense and beautiful black. Besides the qualities of flowing freely from the pen and sinking deeply into the paper, it possesses the important property (especially for a commercial and record ink) of permanence and resistance to extraction."

We have constantly on hand a large supply of the above ink, and offer the same at wholesale and retail. Liberal discount to the trade.

TERRILL, HAYS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
East side Fourth st, bet. Market and Main,
je22 eod6—4thp Louisville, Ky.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—WARE-HOUSE—The three-story brick ware-house near Main on east side of [illegible] street, between Main and the river. Apply to PAT. BOYD, [illegible] jy4 d3*

FOR RENT—NEAT, COMFORTABLE DWELLING, [illegible] Beckinridge street, near Third. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Nos. 64 and 66 Jefferson street. jy3 d3

FOR RENT—2 FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS—No. [illegible] southwest corner Eighth and Jefferson streets. Can be accommodated with good board if desired. jy3 d3*

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—On the corner of Magazine and Seventh sts., containing 11 rooms, with large lot. Rent $60 a month. W. H. DULANEY, 58 Sixth street. jy3 d3t

FOR RENT—ROOMS—A, also suit of elegantly furnished rooms (with board if required), suitable for a man and wife. Apply at 128 Third street. References exchanged. H. B. GREEN. je30 eod3

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—For young men, at 138 Third st. je30 eod3

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE MAIN-ST. STORE—Has a rear entrance and large warehouse, bet. Third and Fourth. Rent low. Address Lock Box 160. jy1 d7

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A fine two-story brick residence, with all the modern improvements, containing 7 rooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and servants' room, situated on Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Apply at C. BAMBERGER'S, No. 261 Main st. je18 dtf

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Situated on Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth, 24 feet front, 4 stories high, and built back 185 feet; in thorough order, and in general good repair. Rent at $1,600. Apply to JOHN S. BRANNIN, or JOHN H. BRAND. my18 dtf

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, building lots of size to suit purchasers, on Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, west of Twenty-second street, and on Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross-streets, by GRAVES & SON, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut. ap24 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two desirable rooms, suitable for families or single men, at 161 Seventh st. jy3 dtf

BOARDING—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board by applying at 160 Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth. Also a family room and board. jy1 d4*

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with desirable board, in Elliott's Block, corner of Second and Jefferson. Also, day boarders accommodated. je18 dtf

BOARDING—A few families can be accommodated pleasantly (about four miles in the country) for the summer season. References required and given. Inquire at this office for particulars. je18 dtf

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Notions
AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, July 5, at 10 o'clock.
jy3 H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
Of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

ON TUESDAY, July 5, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold a general assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, comprising lines of men's, boys', women's, misses', and children's wear, suitable for the season; also a detail stock of 85 dozen assorted Boots and Shoes purchased for first-class trade; to all of which we invite the especial attention of city and country buyers. Terms cash.
jy3 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

R. FORREST KEWIN, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 140 Jefferson st., bet. 4th and 5th.

Closing Sale of the Furniture of all Unpaid Bills, Lumber, Mules, Upholstering Materials, Wagon, Office Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. JOHN SIMM & CO.
WILL SELL THROUGH
R. FORREST KEWIN, Auctioneer,
—ON—
Wednesday, July 6, at 10 A. M.,

ALL the balance of the furniture remaining from unpaid bills of the last sale, comprising Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture and Parlor Frames, together with all the Walnut, Chestnut, Poplar and Oak Lumber; 2 large work match Mules, Wagon, Harness, &c.

☞ All goods to be removed on Thursday, the 7th inst., as the premises are rented to Adams Express Company.

☞ Sale positive, rain or shine.

☞ Wholesale and retail dealers, speculators and housekeepers are respectfully invited to attend this closing day sale. jy3 d3

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

No. 389 Sixth st., bet. York and Breckinridge.

One Splendid 7-octave Piano, nearly new; one French-plate Mirror, Marble Center Table, Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture; Brussels and other Carpets, Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, July 5, at 10 o'clock, the above will be sold, consisting of one splendid Piano (7-octave), French-plate Mirror, Marble Center Tables, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Spring and other Mattresses, Shades, Toilet Sets, and in fact everything appertaining to household goods. The Sewing-Machine is in perfect order, and has been used but a short time.

N. B.—The above goods will positively be sold, as the parties are declining housekeeping.
Terms cash. jy3

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

600 Cases and Cartoons Boots and Shoes
AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 10 o'clock.
jy3 H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

Homes for the Workingman and Mechanic in Ormsby's Addition to Louisville
AT AUCTION

SATURDAY, July 9, at 5 o'clock P. M. 1,000 feet, subdivided to suit purchasers, on Oak street, Dumesnil street, and Ormsby avenue, extending from Tenth to Seventeenth street.

Sale positive. Every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder regardless of price.

This property is situated in a rapidly-improving part of the city and in a good neighborhood. It is especially desirable as homes for mechanics and laboring men, being convenient to the work-shops of the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. This company is now engaged in extending their works with the view of making their own locomotives, cars, &c., and will soon have the largest work-shops in the Western country. Secure yourself a good and cheap home, convenient to a neighborhood where you can find plenty of work. Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

Sale will commence on the corner of Tenth and Dumesnil sts.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

We Offer at Private Sale the following Property:

Third Street Business House---A Good Investment.

A substantial 3-story brick business house, located on Third street, between Main and Water. Lot 23⅓ by 77 deep.

Broadway Dwelling.

A neat cottage house with 2-story brick, north side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth. Lot 34 feet front and extending back to an alley. Will be sold cheap.

An Elegant Broadway Residence,

Containing 9 rooms, hall, and all modern conveniences. Will be sold low on long time, or will take a lot 40 or 50 feet front in part pay, and give two and three years on the balance of purchase money. The property is worth $11,000.

Handsome Third-street Lots.

150 feet front, 100 feet of which extends back 400 feet to Fourth street, and 50 feet 190 feet deep, located on the west side of the street, and embracing the most desirable sites for handsome residences in the vicinity of Cedar Hill Park. Liberal terms will be given.

College-street Lot,

Located on the south side of street, near Floyd 40 by 200 to an alley.

Breckinridge-Street Lot.

Located on the south side of the street, between First and Brook. Very desirable for building purposes.

For further information apply to

Morris, Southwick & Co.,
64 and 66 West Jefferson street.
je28 dtf

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

Furniture, Piano, &c., at a Private Residence,

225 Floyd, between Gray and Chestnut.

On Wednesday Morning, July 6, at 10 o'clk,
AT AUCTION.

WE will sell the entire contents of a well-furnished house, consisting in part of one fine 7¼-octave Piano, one Parlor Set, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels, 3 and 3 ply, Stair, and Hall Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Window-shades, a good Sewing-Machine, Refrigerators, Child's Carriage, Marble-top Sideboard, Cook Stoves, and Kitchen Ware.

N. B.—The Piano will be sold at 11½ o'clock.

The parties are leaving the city, and the goods must be removed day of sale. Terms cash. jy3

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

West-end Residence and 43 feet of Ground,
AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, July 7, at 5 o'clock, we will sell at auction a beautiful Cottage, four rooms and kitchen, with 43 feet of ground, situated on the west side of Eighteenth street, between Madison and Chestnut. Good stable, cistern, and fine fruit on the lot, and all in fine condition.

Terms one-third cash—balance in 1 and 2 years.
jy3 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

The Beautiful Home of Geo. H. Cary, on the Shelbyville Branch Turnpike,
AT AUCTION.

Sale Positive to the Highest Bidder.

ON WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1870, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell the handsome residence of Mr. Geo. H. Cary, on the Shelbyville Branch turnpike, and opposite the Fair Grounds' Station on the L. C. & L. R. R. 14 acres good Beargrass land will be sold with the house, and more can be had if desired. All necessary out-buildings on the premises. Terms easy and made known at sale. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder. Conveyances will leave the office of Pearson & Meddis at 4 o'clock.
je29 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.

Two Brick Cottages and Lots on West and Walnut Streets.

WILL be sold at auction on Thursday evening, July 7, at 5 o'clock, two brick cottages, one containing 3 rooms and kitchen, one two rooms and kitchen. Good cisterns and coal houses. Lots 20x65 feet each. Also vacant lot 20x65. Sale positive and without reserve. Terms made known day of sale. Inquire of S. C. FITCH,
je29 d6 157 Jefferson, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Cabinet Manufacturers,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE have established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1832 at No. 261 South Second st. Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.
MOORE & CAMPION,
je24 d6m Salesrooms No. 261 South Second st. Factory Nos. 291 & 293 Levant st.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—JULY 4—TO NOTIFY employers and help in need in the [illegible]. Office will be closed at 1 P. M. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts. MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a teacher of piano, guitar, thorough bass, composition, vocal training, organ, &c. Eight years' experience. References given. Address ZEPHER FEMALE, care of No. 136 Main st., New Albany, Ind. jy4 eod3*

WANTED—GOVERNESS—To teach the common English branches and music. Good references required and given. Address Mrs. N. J. S., Ingleside, Tenn. jy4 d3*

WANTED—A GOOD COOK—Must come well recommended. Apply at 131 Sixth street, between Green and Walnut. jy4 d3

WANTED—SITUATION—A teacher wants a situation in a private or public school, city or country. She has attended a normal school, and wishes to make teaching a profession. Has had experience. Inquire of O. A. Chase, Principal Female High School. jy3 d3

WANTED—BOARDING—By a single gentleman, in a private family residing not far from the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. Address C., with terms, location, &c., on Monday morning, at this office. jy3 d3*

WANTED—$300 to $500—For six or twelve months. Good security. Address M. K., this office. je3 d2

WANTED — ABLE-BODIED LABORERS—To work on the Louisville and Portland Canal. Apply on the work to J. B. BROWN, Contractor. jy3 d3

WANTED—A SITUATION—As housekeeper, either in this city or country; or would be willing to take charge of a house during the summer in absence of the family; by a respectable lady who can furnish good references. Address M. S., this office. jy3 d3

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board and occupy one or two communicating rooms in one of the most delightful and pleasantly situated places in the county, embracing about five acres, all ornamented with handsome forest, shade and fruit trees, and beautified with all kinds of flowers and shrubbery, only one square from the street cars. The most unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. W., Commercial office, or call at 214 Duncan street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. je18 deodtf

WANTED—GOVERNESS—To take charge of a girl nine years old, living in the country. Address, with age, nativity, and reference, Box 13, Dover, Stewart county, Tenn. jy3 d10*

WANTED—WET NURSE—A healthy nurse can apply for a situation without delay at No. 53 Third street, above Main. jy3 d3*

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY—Address, by note, R. C., 74 West Market street. jy3 d8*

WANTED—SERVANT—A first-class washer and ironer (colored). Apply at once on Magazine street, third house from Seventh. jy2 dtf

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you wish any female help? Girls, do you want a place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE, cooks, nurses, maids, &c. All respectable females invited to call and find homes FREE. MILLER & CO. je26 dtf

WANTED—SITUATION—A gentleman who is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and has had several years' experience as a teacher, desires a situation as principal or assistant in a school for the next scholastic year. The best testimonials will be given and required. Address J. W., Greenwood Depot, Virginia. je28 d12*

WANTED—A WET NURSE—A nurse that is healthy can apply for a situation by inquiring at 207 Third street. je19 dtf

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM—Between Jefferson and Broadway and Third and Seventh streets. Address A. B., at this office. je3

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. jell1d26*

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. au27 d1y

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for 5 years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., or Boston, Mass. jell1d26*

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—($10 PER DAY)—by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. jell1 d26*

WANTED—AGENTS—To manufacture and sell our labor-saving inventions. HUGHES & HUGHES, 32 High st., Louisville, Ky. my31 d&w3m

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—A SALOON—Centrally located, doing a good business, with cheap lease. The owner wishes to leave the city, and is determined to sell. A bargain can be had if called for soon. For particulars apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. jy3 d3

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A desirable house, situated on First street, No. 364. Apply on the premises. jy3 d6

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—3 HOUSES AND LOTS—One on Third st., No. 428, one on College, No. 126, bet. Floyd and Preston, and one on Preston. Will exchange either or all of them for a good farm in the country. For further information apply on Third street, near Breckinridge. ROB'T SEAY. jy1 d6

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 DRUG STORE—Cheap and on reasonable terms. Inquire at SCHMITT & KRIM'S, southwest corner First and Market sts. jy1 d6

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A neat new brick cottage, situated on the north side of Jefferson street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts., containing 3 rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, with good cellar, cistern, &c. Lot 30 feet by 197 to Congress street, nicely set in shrubbery, fine fruit trees, and grapes. Apply on the premises. my27 eodtf

FOR SALE—GROCERY—The undersigned, wishing to change his business, therefore offers his grocery store, situated on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, for sale on very suitable conditions. The house in which the business is carried on is a three-story building, the store 90 feet long, and can be used as well for wholesale as retail business house of any kind. For further information apply at the place. JOHN OTTO MUENCH, No. 198 Market st., bet. Fifth and Sixth sts. je25 d1m

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains 5 rooms; lot 25x200 feet. Also a lot 25x120 feet, on the southwest corner of Logan and Cane streets. Also a lot 66 3-4x132 3-12 feet, on the east side of Shelby street, between Kentucky and Cane streets. Also a lot with a front of 65 feet, on Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Terms easy. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson street. ju8 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-[illegible] streets, by GRAVES & SON.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SHELBY-COUNTY FARM—Situated 3½ miles southwest of Shelbyville, 3 miles south of Simpsonville, ¼ of a mile from Taylorsville branch pike, containing 302 acres of land; 110 acres in a high state of cultivation; 92 acres woodland pasture, splendidly set in bluegrass. The improvements are a nice brick house of 6 rooms, with servants' houses detached. Good spring, well, and cistern, and all necessary out-buildings convenient to residence, and splendid running water through the farm. This is one of the best stock farms in Shelby county, and is offered at a great bargain. The Shelbyville railroad will be running shortly within 3 miles of the farm. PEARSON & MEDDIS. jy3 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A 2-story brick dwelling in Newcastle, Ky., containing 8 rooms and spacious hall, kitchen and servant rooms, two large lots, on one of which is a good brick stable, good well of water and cistern. Will be sold low on easy terms. Apply to Mrs. LUCY W. SMITH, Newcastle, Ky. je30 d6

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT ON THE NEWBURG TURNPIKE—I herewith offer for sale one of the most desirable and healthy country homes to be found about Louisville, situated on the Newburg road directly opposite the Clifton House, and about twenty minutes' drive from Broadway. No rarer opportunity has been offered this season to any one desiring a suburban country seat so remarkable for its romantic and healthy situation. The improvements are an ornamented dwelling containing large hall, two large parlors, six bedrooms, dining-rooms, kitchen, ice-house, fine stabling, out-houses, &c.—surrounded by some 30 acres of A No. 1 fertile land, containing a young and vigorous bearing orchard of 300 varied fruit trees, together with timber land and creek fronting the dwelling. Altogether this is a fine opportunity for those contemplating a home in the midst of the finest society and unsurpassed location. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY DEPPEN, German Bank. je31 dtf

FOR SALE—LOGAN COUNTY FARM—At Olmstead Station, on L. and M. R. R.; fine state of cultivation; well watered; good orchards; new and well-improved dwelling and out-houses. Sell 135 acres of 185 acres to suit purchasers. Will be sold to highest bidder if not disposed of before the 15th of July next. For further information, apply to H. B. SMALL, on the premises, or to MORTON, WRIGHT & CO., Real Estate Agents, Russellville, Ky. je15d3m*

FOR SALE—55 ACRES of BEAUTIFUL LAND—Unimproved, adjoining Beard's Depot, on Lou., Cin., and Lex. R. R., about 20 miles from the city. Apply to THOS. L. BARRETT, at Bank of Kentucky or H. RODMAN, Frankfort, Ky. je14 d1m

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable hotel can do so by applying to the undersigned, in Eminence, Ky. I wish to sell the house known as the "Willard Hotel." It is in a fine location, with plenty of water—all necessary out-buildings—good stables attached to it; also an ice-house filled with ice. Any one wishing to keep hotel can get as many boarders as they wish, also a great deal of transient custom. For terms apply to J. M. TODD, Jr., Eminence, Ky. ap14 dtf

STRAYED.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A LARGE WHITE COW—With a mixture of red on the neck and back, and thin in condition, from the commons back of the Nashville Depot, June 29. Any information of her will be thankfully received by PATRICK COLLINS, at his residence, corner of Dumesnil and Twelfth streets, Louisville, Ky. jy3 d3*

STRAYED—MULES—From the undersigned, on Saturday night last, June 25th, on the turnpike near Simpsonville, Shelby county, one pair bay mare mules, about 14 hands 1½ inches high, and a pair of brown mare mules, one of them 14 hands and the other 14½ hands high. Said mules were two and three years old, lately sheared, and both pair have been worked some. Any information leading to their recovery, sent to me at Shelbyville, will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. W. HENRY BELL. je30 d10*

LOST.

LOST—RING—$5 REWARD—On Tuesday, June 28, in going to the Good Templars' picnic, a plain gold ring. The finder will receive $5 by leaving it at Reed Cameron's, 356 West Market st. jy3 d3*

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—STRAY COW—On Ferry Hill, Portland. Owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. DUCKWALL, TROXELL & CO. je25 d10

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell & Co.,
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